HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910.

VOL XV NO 32— BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUAY 7 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
12 Feb	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶ ..		7,952
30 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPOTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1.—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2.—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS-CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
5th Feb.	RIVERWAY ..	To Japan
1st March	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo fo. Australia
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
* TAMBA MARU	5845	1 Feb.	12 Feb
RANGOON M.	5059	12 Feb.	22 Feb.
RYUJIN MARU	6243	12 Feb.	24 Feb.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
TOMI MARU	5444	15 Feb.	25 Feb.
HEIMEI MARU	4364	18 Feb.	28 Feb.
* AWA MARU	6028	1 Mar.	14 Mar.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
7th Feb.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi
16th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
16th ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas. *Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD.
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAT OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22927.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE, STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road,
A R27

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION and TUTOR to an Indian Princess, Hindu preferred. Should be a graduate knowing Sanskrit and with teaching experience. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1903, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28111

WANTED MEMBERS.—We help unemployed. We pay Rs. 250/- after death against receipt of Rs. 13/8/-. 75 per cent deposited with Government. Apply:—SHREE LAL NOVEL MUTUAL RELIEF & GENERAL CO., LTD., Bunder Road, Karachi.
A R28116

WANTED—A TEACHER for the Government Vernacular Boys' School, Baroda Camp for teaching English to the first three standards. Pay Rs. 50—5—75. Successful candidate will have to stay at least for three years. Graduate with Gujarati as his mother tongue only need apply to 'The Resident at Baroda,' stating age, optional [illegible] and the year in which he [illegible] B.A. examination, and with testimonials, if any. 28074

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING under Expert at Crown Typewriting Co., Cawasji Patel Street, opposite Hongkong Bank. Moderate fees.
M R25

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—At once a LOAN of Rs. five to seven lacs at a minimum interest between 4 to 6 per cent. Excellent villages in U. P. worth 2 or 3 times more than the capital will be offered as security. Intending investor should communicate to Box 1902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1114

PROFESSION.

CONSUMPTION and all drug-failed diseases of men and women are easily cured by chromo and water treatment before it is too late. Inquire of Nature cure Dr. D. VASUDEO ACHARYA N.D., H.D., (America) at Natural Treatment Home, Balaram Street, between Foras Road and Grant Road.
R 18

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A Kanarese knowing qualified and experienced Auditor for the Gadag Betgeri Municipality. Pay Rs. 80-5-125 p. m. Applications with testimonials if any should reach the undersigned on or before 28th February, 1927. The candidate must have passed either the Revenue Department Head Accountant's Examination or Auditor's Examination of the Co-operative Department. He should be a graduate or have experience of work in the Revenue Department or Co-Operative Department.

PRESIDENT,
Gadag Betgeri Municipality.

Gadag 2/2/27.
28115

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER, KANARA

WILL be held at Kodibag near Karwar, 22nd February, 1927, and the following days.

Teak logs	..... 145 tons;
Sissum logs	..... 14 tons;
Matti logs	..... 200 tons.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. BELL.
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.
Via Karwar,
2nd February, 1927.
28113

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all our inquiries for the purchase of stores for the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills and the Indian Woollen Mills will be put up at the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills at Foras Road where all communications in connection with store supplies should be forwarded.
28108

NOTICE.

SURAT SCHOOL BOARD.

WANTED—An ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER for the Surat School Board. Pay Rs. 150—10—250 per mensem plus Rs. 40 conveyance allowance. Only a graduate in Arts of any recognized University with experience in education need apply. Application stating qualifications, age and nationality should be sent upto 15th February, 1927, to the CHAIRMAN, School Board, Surat. Canvassing will be treated as a disqualification.

THAKORRAM KAPILRAM MEHTA,
Chairman,
Surat School Board.
Surat School Board Office,
Dated 1st February, 1927. 28104

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTRIFICATION OF HISSAR

THE Municipal Committee Hissar has resolved to electrify the town. Services of some electrical manufacturing company are needed for the purpose. Tenders to reach the undersigned by the middle of March either through post or by agents, latter to be preferred.

M. L. MITAL,
Secretary Mpl. Committee, Hissar.
28099

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of diets to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 12-2-1927. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Diets for the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Secretary's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Re. 1 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

Names of all partners should be mentioned in the Tender.

JIVRAJ M. MEHTA,
Dean.
28107

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the following works and supplies for the year 1927-28, viz:—

(1) Annual Repairs and Petty Works A to D Wards.
(2) Annual Repairs and Petty Works, E to G. Wards including Bandra Slaughter Houses and Kurla Deonar Buildings.
(3) Annual Repairs and Petty Works (Drainage Branch).
(4) Colouring and Whitewashing to Municipal Buildings, and
(5) Supply of Materials,

will be received not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.) on Tuesday, the 15th day of February, 1927.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT Municipal Offices, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
28114

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S FILMS.

UNDER instructions from our client Mr. DWARKADAS NARANDAS, Sole Proprietor of the Kohinoor Film Co., we beg to give notice to the public that our client is the sole Proprietor of the Kohinoor Film Co. Our client's attention has been drawn to a notice published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 3rd instant by Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ramchandra and Co. Our client says:—

(1). That Messrs. Ramchandra and Co. are not the Mortgagees in possession of all or any negatives or positives of the Films belonging to our client nor of any other thing belonging to our client.

2. That Messrs. Ramchandra and Co. are not entitled to retain possession of the negatives and positives of the Films belonging to our client except for the purposes mentioned in the Booking Agency agreement.

3. That Messrs. Ramchandra and Co. are not entitled to book any Film at any place in contravention of the terms of the said agency agreement.

If any person will deal with Messrs. Ramchandra and Co. in contravention of the terms of the Booking Agency agreement he will do so entirely at his own risk and will be responsible for the consequences thereof.

Dated this 4th day of February 1927.

PURNANAND, CLUBWALLA,
& JASUBHAI,
Attorneys for Dwarkadas Narandas.
28102

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

A good opportunity to secure blackwood Indian richly carved furniture suitable for presentation at Home, Moradabad and Benares brassware and table ornaments, Burmese wood carved figures, curios, one Godrej safe on stand etc., the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs.. M. P. Madon & Co. closing their business.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, next to Tarachand Parasram, Jeweller (where the goods have been removed for sale) the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. M. P. Madon & Co. closing their furniture and curios business.

Consisting of Indian richly carved lady's writing tables, chiffoniers, sofas elephant and camel tables, lamp and palm stands, teapoys, easy chairs, wall brackets, wardrobes, writing desks Muradabad and Benares brassware, table ornaments, large richly engraved and embossed trays, Sharanpore folding teapoys, brass figures, sandalwood and jewel boxes, Burmese wood carved figures curios, one godrej safe on stand in good condition etc. etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 223 BALES CHOLLAS (THOPE) MANUFACTURED BY COLABA LAND MILL CO., LTD.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Colaba land and Mill Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 7th February, 1927, sell by Public Auction on account and at the rick of Mr. Vanmali Virji, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Chowk at Champagully near the well.

12 Bales each 300 prices Plain Chollas Calendered (Thope) 2 lbs. 27" 8 yds. No. 52 lying in Colaba Land and Mill Co.'s cloth selling agents Messrs. Manilal Goculbhoy and Co's godown in Cavel Street.

11 Bales each 150 pieces Chollas (Thope) 2-3/4 lbs. 30½", 13 yds. piece No. 325, lying in the godown of the Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd. at Colaba.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, HURRICANE LANTERN GLOBES, INSOLVENTS GODREJ'S SAFE, BUNCHES OF PEARLS, PEARL BANGLES & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 7th FEBRUARY 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes etc.,

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvent:—

Re: Estate of Noor Mahomed Cassum Motivalia (Insolvent):—

Bunches of pearls, pearl bangles, stones, weighing scales, Godrej's safe, Mehta box, etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—

10 cases each contg. 12 doz. Hurricane Lantern globes.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of Shirtings, Jacconets, nensooks, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC MADE-TO ORDER SEASONWOOD FURNITURE, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, ICE BOX, CARPETS, PICTURES, ELECTRIC LAMPS, FANS, BOOKS, CHICKS, RICH CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, BEST ELLKINGTON'S PLATEDWARE, "ARIEL" MOTOR CYCLE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 13th February, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Compound of G. I. P. RLY. Workshop, Parel, very valuable and artistic made to order Seasonwood furniture, dining table, and chairs, Mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, Suites of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, velvet lined drawing room suites, Music Cabinets, swings, marble top tables, low chairs, easy chairs, silver show cases, writing tables, complete bedroom furniture, bedsteads, richly polished mirror and pannelled door almirahs, mirror back chest of drawers, dressing tables meatsafes, ice box, very rich glass, crockery and best Ellkington's plated ware, garden pots, glass beads chicks, etc. etc.

One "Aeriel" combination motor cycle, with all metal side car, new tyres, tubes and accessories, in running order.

The property of F. C. H. LOUIS Esq.,

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLLEEN MOORE in Irene

9 REELS
adapted from the famous Musical Comedy,
It's a Sensation! And a CIRCUS of FUN!
filled with reels of wonderful natural colours.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

YOU CITIZENS OF BOMBAY
MARCH ONWARDS
WITH THE
PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.
WE WANT
MORE HOSPITALS FOR OUR POOR.
HELP
THE SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.
WATCH FOR THE
GRAND RALLY
BY
MEDICAL STUDENTS.
THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
TO-DAY

In Honour of the Third Centenary of the Great Shiwaji.
LALITKALADARSHA
Sangit Natak Mandali
Will Stage
On
Monday, 7th February, 1927.
Under the Presidentship of Mr. NARIMAN
The Late Mr. GADKARIS'
PUNYA PRABHAV
AT
BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Rates :— Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 3, 2-12, 2, 1-12, 1-2 and As. 9 only.
TIME 8 P. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
An Ocean of Laughs; tidal waves of Joy! The Funniest and Greatest Comedy Afloat.
'THE NAVIGATOR" Featuring BUSTER KEATON
You'll Bubble with laughter when you see Buster Keaton in "The Navigator."

GAIETY THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
World's Premier Comedian
CHARLIE CHAPLIN and
World's Most Talked of Child.
JACKIE COOGAN IN "THE KID"
A Picture that made the Kid famous.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Excelsior Film Co's Picture
DIL-FAROSH
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL
LAST TWO DAYS
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
DIRECT FROM
KEITH THEATRE, NEW YORK, AMERICA.
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
Nana's Chowk (Opposite Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
First appearance in India
OF
HOMAZ DUO
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
in their
MID-AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT
DARE DEVIL JENKINS
THE LEAP FOR LIFE ON HIS
Harvey Davidson Motor-Cycle 45 ft. in Mid-air through Flames of Fire.
Visit the Supreme Show and get the greatest return of your money.

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Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs 2-8. Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter. Testimonials highest. A trial order will marvellously convince you. The KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City, B. N. Railway.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 5.

March	13.84+.13
May	14.06+.13
July	14.26+.12
October	14.48+.16
December	14.65+.16
Middling Spot	14.15+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 5.

March	13.82+.24
July	14.17+.13
Middling Spot	13.83+.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 4.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

	Closing.
February	7.24+.07
March	7.31+.08
April	7.33+.08
May	7.41+.07
June	7.45+.07
July	7.52+.08
August	7.55+.09
September	7.57+.08
October	7.59+.08
November	7.62+.08
December	7.64+.07
January	7.66+.08
Febuary	7.66+.08
Middling Spot	7.56+.09

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

	Closing.
February	13.19—.03
March	13.14—.03
April	13.13—.03
May	13.12—.03
June	13.11—.03
July	13.09—.01
August	13.11—.01
September	13.16—.01
October	13.19urged
November	13.21 ,,
December	13.28 ,,
January	13.16 ,,
Febuary	13.16 ,,
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.90+.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Scinde Good	5.70+.10
Scinde Fully Good	5.90+.10
Scinde Fine	6.10+.10
Bengal Good	5.80+.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.00+.10
Bengal Fine	6.20+.10
Oomra Good	6.20+.10
Oomra Fully Good	6.45+.10
Oomra Fine	6.70+.10
Broach Good	6.15+.10
Broach Fully Good	6.45+.10
Broach Fine	6.75+.10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Feb/Mar. shipment offered £7-6-0
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Feb/Mar. shipment offered, £19-10-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,—
Feb/Mar shipment quoted £19-10-0
Rapeseed, To ia, Ton,
Feb/Mar. shipment quoted, £19:10-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 5.

Demand Bills	484.50

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 5.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.
Feb/Mar. shipment sellers 51/
Rozario Santa Fe. per 63 1/2 lb.
Feb/Mar. shipment sellers 51/9
Market:—Easier Eue to larger World's Shipment.
Wheat, Australian,
Feb/Mar shipment sellers 52/6
Market—Easier.
Wheat Choice White Karachi,
May/June shipment buers /.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 5

Linseed, Calcuta, Ton:—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers £17-17-6.
Apl/May. shipment nominal £17-5-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton,
Jan/Feb. shipment. Hull Paid. £15-2-6
Feb/Mar. shipment. offered. £15-2-6.
Market:—Opend Easier, but Closed Steady.
Linseed, Bombay ton,
Feb/Mar shipment Nominal £18-17-6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D. 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 872.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 942.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 927.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Ds. 143 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 184 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.84-15/17.
London—Prise Frcs. 123.30.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.21.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 113.10.
London—Berlin Marks 20.47.
Tone of Exchange. Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 5

3 months 4.1/8 per cent.
6 months 4.1/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate: 6 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 5.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.
Mar/Apl. delivery sellers. 31/7-1/2
May/Aug. delivery sellers 31/6

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 5

Silver--China selling. Absence of buyers. Market closed uncertain.

Spot	27-9/16
Forward	27-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 5.

Bar Gold, fine, per oz,
£4 4 11-1/2

London, Feb. 5,

Interest, day to day Loans	3-1/4%
Interest 7 days' market Loans	4%

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Feb. 5.

Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/12%
Bank Bills 6 months	4-3/32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4%
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5 3/4%

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb 5.

T T Berlin on London	20.46-1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.32-7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	29.40
T.T. Milan on London	113.52
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	123.37

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. d

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch standard No. 25. C & F. Calcutta,
Feb/Mar per cwt Nominal 19/4-1/2
July/Sept, per cwt, Offered 18/-
Oct/Dec per cwt 18/1-1/2 offered
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
July/Sept, per cwt, offered 18/2-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Karachi,
July/Sept, per cwt, 18/3-1/4 offered.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE M ARKET REPORT

February 2.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, Bunder Road, Karachi).

There has been a moderate turnover in the Railway shares, with no change in the prices to report. The Larkanas are keenly asked for, with no shares on offer.

The business in Karachi Electrics is difficult, while some business in Hyderabad Electrics is reported.

Name of the Company	Paid up Value	Present Value.
Sind Lights	100-0-0	152-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkana Jacobabad	100-0-0	82-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	78-0-0
ELECTRICS:—		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	95-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	98-0-0
DEBENTURES:—		
Karachi Port Trust 6 per cent.	100-0-0	112-12-0
FLOUR MILL:—		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	115-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	190-0-0	100-0-0

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS N.Y.:—Advanced on Trade and Speculative Buying. Futures 22 to 25 Points Higher. Spot 20 up at 14.00c.

LOCAL:—Opened strong. Declined on long liquidation. Closed easy.

Private Cables and Reports.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York.—May highest 13.94 (at about the close) lowest 13.70 (at the opening) Market advanced on trade buying and Speculative buying.

Liverpool.—(1) Think difference will widen between New York and Liverpool. Stocks in Liverpool are mostly very desirable and well held, while the large stocks accumulating in New York, although tenderable there and not tenderable in Liverpool owing to short staple. We therefore advise buying in Liverpool and selling in New York.

(2) Good trade fixing call sales. Absorbing hedge selling and long liquidation.

Other friends cable. South firm basis stiffening.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 4th instant (4.45 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Advance caused by absence of selling orders. Good reports from Manchester. Think advance has gone far enough for the present. Prices have reached such a point that we must look for a reaction. Have a favourable opinion of the market in the long run."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 4th instant as under:—

"Surplus crop control legislation more probable. Contracts scarce. Shorts uneasy. Market appears likely to go higher."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The New York market has again advanced on trade buying and short covering. The generally expected reaction has not materialised, and the market looks like advancing somewhat further. We do not, however, favour following the advance as we believe better opportunities will present themselves for effecting purchases.

AMERIQANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 1 point better and ruled steady. Later prices hardened on trade buying in conjunction with bull support. Prices at the close registered an improvement of 22 to 25 points. Spot Cotton advanced 20 points at 14 cent.

Liverpool market opened firm 5 to 6 points higher but ruled quiet but steady with no special feature. The close was steady 5 to 6 points higher. Spot prices improved 10 points at 7.47d. per lb.

The American Cotton continues to attain higher levels on trade buying and speculative support. The South is holding firmly and offerings are nil. We are approaching the time when the former will have definitely to make up this decision of the acreage program and it would be much better if prices are maintained round existing level and no sharp advances occur, otherwise in fact it would be unfortunate in the interest of the trade and those who expect good profits ultimately on recent purchases.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a further advance of 24 points in American cotton, our market opened strong Broach April|May being quoted at Rs. Prices declined on long liquidation and no buying support. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach:

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
A.|M.	277	227|8	275	275
J.|A.	238	238	281	281
Oomra:				
March	260|8	260|8	259	259
May	262|8	262|8	260|8	261
Bengal:				
March	244|8	245	242	242
May	244|8	245	242	242

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 8 points higher. Our market opened for Broach April|May at 275 and declined on long liquidation. The undertone was poor and no new buying order were in existence except short covering.

Broach:	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
A.|M.	275	275	273	273
J.|A.	280|8	280|8	279|8	279|8
Oomra:				
March	258|8	258|8	257	257
May	260|8	260|8	259	259
Bengal:				
March	241	241	239	239
May	241	241	239	239

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 5.

100	Suzuki & Co.	Pandharkawada	276|4
100	A. Damodar	Harda	270
200	B. Karshandas	Berar	265|167
100	Narsi Nagshi	Akola	266
200	Toyomankwa	Berar	265|267
200	Toyomankwa	Bengal	245
100	H. Rambhagat	Berar	265
100	H. Rambhagat	Mathia	252
100	R. Dossa	Bhesa	330
100	Jetha Devji	Mathia	254
100	Jethava Devji	Ahmednagar	255

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb 4t

Delivery Contracts Ready.

Mill Terms.

			New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	252/55
,,	Fine	,,	248/50
,,	F.G.	,,	240/43
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	247/48
,,	F.G.	,,	240/42
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	278/80
Nagpur	,,	,,	278/79
Yeotmal	,,	,,	270/72
Arvi	,,	,,	272/74
Amraoti	,,	,,	265/67
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	263/65
Mulkapur	,,	,,	258/59
Khandesh	,,	,,	255/57
,,		F.G.	
Muthia	Fine	,,	247/50
,,	F.G.	,,	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality		285/87
Purna	Average	,,	273/75
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	258/60
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	273/75
			Old.
Broach	Fine	M.G.	
,,		F.G.	
Westerns	Good.	,,	
,,		H.G.	
Cambodia	Fine	M.G.	290/95
Kalagin	,,	,,	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon 4th February:—

Wheat	5,988	Cwts.
Linseed	3,177	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,033	,,
Gingellyseed	488	,,
Poppyseed	15	,,
Groundnuts	12,018	,,
Castorseed	3,929	,,
Rice	9,460	,,
Myrabollams	5,177	,,
Cottonseed	14,843	,,
Gram	5,155	,,
Joowar	1,183	,,
Barley	34	,,
Bajree	6,768	,,
Coal	580	tons.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

The following are the closing rates on Ready Delivery Terms of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 12 6
Linseed Brown Small	10 4 0
Castorseed Bold	10 0 0
Castorseed Small	11 0 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	12 12 0
Groundnutseeds Madras| Khandesh	— — —
Gingelli Seeds Bold 85|15	16 4 0
Gingelli Seeds Small	15 4 0
Cottonseed	4 9 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8 4 0
Wheat Karachi Bungla	8 6 0
Wheat Seoni Pissi 70|30	8 3 0

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 4th.

In full-pressedy Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	3,156	2,55,786	2,21,306
Central India	3,247	1,60,090	2,32,404
Barsi and Nagar	1,97	1,32,272	1,26 383
Hyderabad-Gaorani	343	43,793	44,902
Berar	7,205	3,56,697	2 72,158
Central Provinces	937	1,29,7.0	1,41,860
Total Oomras	16,875	10,78,361	10,39,013
Dholera	2,473	44 170	1,19,818
N. W. Provinces		49 972	1,21, 32
Rajputana	597	20,663	58,'51
Sind-Punjab	1,288	1,70,315	1,39,790
Broach		239	61,711
Coompta & Dharwar	121	20,030	13,729
Westerns- Northerns		9,133	8,229
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,594	6,441
Persian		2,374	2,117
American		73,728	143
Egyptian and African		21,115	30,529
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		4 49	429
Total	21,353	13,96,038	16,01,115

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full. pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 3rd Feb. Yesterday	This year,	Last year
Europe	740	1,24,191	2,29.542
Japan & China	5,060	5,18,186	6,56,693
Coast Ports	100	5,339	12,379
Up-country by Rail		46,091	4,363
Afloat in harbour for Europe.			
China and Japan		76,115	1,73,705
Total	5,840	7,69,922	10 76,682

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day by videncing a rise of about 1 to 3d. per wt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations uling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 17|12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 12|12 per cwt F.B.H.
Feb.-March sh. 19|5 per cwt F.B.H.
July-Aug-Sept. sh. 17|11 per cwt F.B.H.
Oct.-Nov-Dec. sh. 18|2 per cwt F.B.H.

AMNAGAR C.I.F.—
Feb-March sh. 19.10 per cwt.

B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 17|13 per cwt.
Shipment Dec. sh. 18|8 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March sh. 19|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

BELGIAN BEET SUGAR:—
Dec. sh. 18|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

GERMAN CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Dec. sh. 18|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

MILL SHARES RISE

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Being influenced with higher prices of cotton and recent cloth purchases, the Bombay Stock Exchange opened firm and prices hardened on continued mill support. Local mills are reported to have sold about 45,000 bales of cloth at a fair price which gives an opportunity to mills to buy cloth at lower prices. The yarn market has not improved in line with either cotton or cloth but better tendency prevails. All these causes have brought a change in the general sentiment and at the moment operators see no easing off except a natural reaction.

Tata Iron shares ruled steady on little short covering. Bank shares ruled easy with more sellers. Cements are neglected and prices are quiet. Tata Hydros are steady. A few insurance shares changed hands at better rates.

Following are to-day's closing prices:

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	1-2	77	4
Baroda	50	4	85	8
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	69	
Central	25	1-4	30	
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1440	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	355	
Union	5	0 4 0	4	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		19	12
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	30	
Indian Cement O.	350		120	
Katni Cement O.	100		125	
Katni Cement D.	40		335	
Punjab Cement O	10		6	7
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	52	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	93	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	81	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81	XD
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	89	XD
Sara Sirajganj	100	5 p.c.	98	XD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		195	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		237	8
Scindia Steam	15—0—		13	14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		35	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	136	14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	96	
Surat Electricity	100		70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1070	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	983	
Tata power O.	1,000		607	8
Tata power P.	1,000		840	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500		160	
Fort	475		300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	10,25	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		226	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000		975	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100		2 5	
Madras United	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100		72	8
Meyer Sassoon	100		90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2090	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		128	12
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	140	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	321	4
Osmansbahi (100)	7		60	
Pearl	250	12	523	12
Phoenix	100	10	410	
Premier	100		10	
Sasoon Cotton	100		20	
Sassoon Silk	500		570	
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	7900
Simplex	260		151	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		32	8
Standard	500	40	1600	
Swadeshi	100	18	528	12
Swan	100		161	4
Tata Mill O. 17	500		107	8
Vishnu CottonO.	500	20	2500	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		19	1-2
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	605	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	00	3	177	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	507	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.8	0-4-0	6	14
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	335	XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	640	
Port Canning	1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	127	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100		79	
Tata Iron Defd.	30		170	
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75		58	8
Thacker	50		110	
Telephone	50	nil	37	12
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India	50	22-8	900	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1.4 p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15		5	2
New India	25	ly	21	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1325	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	5	1
MILLS				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	395	
Alliance	100		30	
Apollo	50		8	8
Assur Virjee	6		2	8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/6.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/1.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.

6 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 103/3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/7.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/6.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.

Tone of Market. Quiet 3 1/2 per cent Paper steady. Forward rates 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/8, 1945/55 Rs. 107/7.

Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	918	12
Bombay Industrial	100		10	
Bombay Woollen	100		55	
Bradbury	250	nil	250	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	180	
Broach Fine Counts	250		70	
Century	100	20y	427	8
Central India O.	100	16	511	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	465	
Ceylon	100		40	
Colaba Land	100		142	8
Coorla	100		142	0
Crescent	100	4	180	
Currimbhoy	250		200	
David	500		240	
Dawn	250	40	680	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1	1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	226	4
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135	
Elphinstons O.	100		28	
Emperor Edward	500		230	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	896	4
Finlay	100	nil	124	12
Framjee Petit	1,000		620	
Globe	100		38	12
Gokak	100	5	117	8
Indoostan	1,000	125	1600	
Indian Blaching,	100	6	163	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1045	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	355	
Jamshe O.	250		75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		100	
Kilachand	25		4	
Kohinoor	500		1150	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5950	
Madhora Scindia	100		20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		135	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad						395
Bombay Cotton						305
Bombay Dyeing				930 932	8 927	8 930
Century	423 12	427	8	423 12	427	8
Central India		516 4	525	516 4	523	12
Colaba Land					142	8
Crescent						180
Edward Sassoon						135
Fazulbhoy		890	897	8 887	8 896	4
Finlay					142	8
Globe					38	12
Gokak					117	8
Indian Bleaching						168
Indore Malwa						355
Kohinoor						1150
Madhowjee						135
Mathuradas					72	8
Meyer Sassoon					117	8
Mysore					117	8
New Great		318 12	325	313 12	321	4
Pearl		513 12	525	513 12	523	12
Pabany					226	4
Phoenix					410	
Simplex					151	4
Swadeshi		520	530	520	528	12
Swan Mills					161	4
Tata Mills					107	8
MISCELLANEOUS						
Alcock					265	
Bombay Steam					190	
Bundi Cement					19	12
Central India Mining					30	
Indian Cement					120	
Katni Cement ord.					125	4
Shivarajpur					52	4
Tram Co. Ord.					136	14
Tata Hydro		1065	1070	1065	107	0
Tata Iron & Steel ord.		56	58	56	58	8
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	162 8	170	162 8		170	
Govt. Paper 3 1/2 per cent					77	7
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.					107	

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

The gold market ruled rather quiet with fresh arrivals:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bar Gold Ready	21	9	3
Mah Delivery	21	8	9
Fagan delivery	21	9	6
Sovereigns Ready	13	9	0
Sovereigns Forward	13	8	0
National Bank Bar	21	11	3

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Following a decline of a quarter penny in London quotations on China selling, our market ruled quiet with o declining tendency The business is rather improved but buyers are afraid. Prices are reported as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver Ready	63	2	0
Mah Delivery	62	14	0
Fagan Delivery	62	2	0

London Tone:—Steady. Speculators sold. Closed with sellers at to-day's price. China was seller at higher rates. India bought to cover sales.

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

GOLD.

London, Jan. 19.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £150,256,855 on the 12th inst. as compared with £150,145,555 on the previous Wednesday.

The bar gold on offer this week in the open market amounted to about £960,000, of which the Bank of England, as will be seen below, secured £240,000. The remainder with the exception of small purchases for India, was taken for the Continent.

The follwoing movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced since our last letter:—

January	Received.	Withdrawn.
13th	nil	£81,000
14th	nil	£58,000
15th	nil	£27,000
17th	nil	£35,000
18th	£240,000	£15,000
1th	nil	£52,000

The receipt yesterday was in the form of bar gold from Sinth Africa. The £247,000 sovereigns withdrawn were destined as follows:—Spain £199,000, Holland £23,000, Arabia £25,000. During the week under review, £28,000 on balance has been withdrawn from the Bank, decreasing the net influx this year to £312,000. According to the daily announcements posted at the Bank, there has been a net efflux of £5,012,000 since the resumption of an affective gold standard.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 12th inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

France	£34,200
British South Africa	£514,792
Other countries	£8,520
Total	£543,673

EXPORTS.

Germany	£142,095
France	£20,361
Austria	20,800
Egypt	£13,600
British India	£17,500
Straits Settlements	£40,470
Other countries	16,690
Total	£285,355

SILVER.

The market is still dominated by the situation in China. Banking facilities in Hankow continue paralysed, and control by the Chinese authorities of the public attitude toward foreigners is as yet ineffective in the areas of disturbance. Silver meanwhile is a speculative counter, and, though some reactions have taken placee, the tendency has been for it to cling precariously to what are generally considered higher quotations than the statistical position warrants.

When, with a restoration of security, the Great Eastern Banks are enabled to release funds, and this country is in a position to negotiate in that friendly spirit toward the Chinese nation as a whole which has always animated the British people, silver prices will again find their natural level.

The substantial absorption of silver by India during the last year or so can be understood in view of the remarkable statistics (as detailed in our annual letter for 1926) which indicate the great advance in the prosperity of that Empire. Whether such a demand for silver will be maintained when a gold bullion standard becomes effective, and hoarding in precious metal is discouraged and investment in interest bearing securities encouraged instead by the Government, has yet to be seen.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 12th inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£60,086
Mexico	£83,286
Other countries	£2,060
Total	£145,432

EXPORTS.

Austria	£76,510
British India	£260 698
Other countries	12,055
Total	£349,261

WEEKLY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers have issued the following weekly circular under date 3rd February 1927:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Govt. Securities have been a quiet market with only small business passing. 3½ p.c. Paper has been a somewhat uncertain counter and after rising to Rs. 77-11 and falling to Rs. 77/3 it closes at 77/7. The longer dated 6 p.c. are a few annas lower, with an easier tendency.

Bank rate is unchanged at 6 p.c.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

		Redn. Yield.
3½ p.c. Rupee Paper	77.7	4.09
4 p.c Conversion Loan	94.4	4.30
4 p.c. 1960/70	88.7	4.17
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable)	102.4	4.22
5 p.c. 1929/47 do	101.4	4.45
5 p.c. 1933 (tax free)	103.2	4.47
5 p.c. 1945/55 do	107.7	4.53
		Redn. Yield.
5½ p.c. 1928 (taxfree)	106. 1	4.58
6 p.c. 1927 dc.	100.14	4.63
6 p.c. 1931 do.	105. 8	4.41
6 p.c. 1931 do	106.12	4.40
6 p.c. 1932 do.	107.12	4.43
6½ p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan.	112.12	4.60

COTTON MILL SHARES.

With the opening of the March account on Monday last, there has been a shade more speculative interest in cotton shares although quotations on the whole show but a slight improvement. The favourite counters are firm and we hear of some enquiry for low priced shares, such as New City at 140, Mysore Spg. at 118¾. Sassoon Silk have changed hands up to 580 c. d. The concern has paid good dividend for some years and the shares deserve attention in view of the good working results for the past year. A share splitting scheme is being put before the shareholders which, if passed, should induce a freer market in the stock.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Public interest in this section has been conspicuous by its absence. Brokers appear chary of entering into fresh commitments until the February account is out of the way, although we believe that there will be no hitch in spite of the very heavy differences to be met.

Rumours of war with China have resulted in spasmodic bursts of interest from time to time but on the whole quotations close below the best.

Railway Shares.—C. P's and Sara. Sirajganj continue on offer at 106 and 100 c. d. respectively. Mandra Bbns are called 8t xd. Sialkots 107 xd. and Mymensighs 99 xd. Sind Lights were done at 149. whilst Larkhanas are had for 82 without coming to business.

Bank Share. Both Imperial fully, and partly paids have been sold down to 1450 and 357½ respectively, the market apparently taking the Reserve Bank proposals unfavourably. India Banks have buyers at 77 c. d., Barodas at 86 and Centrals at 30½.

Cements. Bundis are unchanged at 19¼ Katnis a turn better at 125 and Indians firm at 120.

A good block of Punjab Ord. changed hands at 6-1/8 with the pref. in good demand at 10-3/8.

Manganese Shares are unchanged, small lots of C. I. M's and Shivrajpurs being offered at 30 and 52½.

Shipping Shares show an improving tendency, Steams close at 200 with Sciendia at 13-14/16.

Bombay Trams are the turn easier at 136-7/8 and Telephones continue on offer at 36½.

Bombay Ugandas have sellers at 49, and small blocks of Belapurs found buyers around 19.

Alcock Ashdowns have improved further on speculative buying to 263¾. Business in Tata Constn. transpired at 48.

Bombay Burmas close firm at 602½ and 176¼ prem.

Tata Hydro—Grey,

TATA IRON AND STEEL.

	27.1.27	3.2.37
Ordinary.	62¼	61
Deferred.	177½	176¼
	27.1.27	3.2.37
1st Pref.	126½	128¼
2nd Pref.	79½	79¾

It is now generally anticipated that for the the year ending March 1927 this company's gross profits will approximate two crores, which sum includes bounty revenues of about Rs. 77 lacs. The new tariffs, if passed by the Legislature, come into force as from the 1st April 1927 and for the 1927/8 period, gross profits are expected to total some Rs. 140 lacs only. Under such circumstances it appears probable that a cautious policy will be adopted by the Directors in respect of this year's allocation of profits as the new development scheme estimated to cost Rs. 270 lacs must be provided for. A purchase of the ordinary and deferred shares must therefore be regarded as a gamble unless a purchaser is prepared to lock up his funds for six to seven years in which time the company is expected to attain something near maximum production.

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quottations by special cablegram from London dated 2.2.27.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Anglo Java (2/-)	0	7	3
2.	Anglo Malay (1)	1	13	1½
3.	Bahlias (1)	2	7	6
4.	Burma Rubber (1)	1	7	6
5.	Chersonese (2/-)	0	3	7½
6	Cicely (2/-)	0	8	3
7.	East Java (1)	2	8	9
8.	Java Investment (1)	2	6	3
9.	Kuala Reman (5/-)	0	6	6
10.	Kwaloe (2/-)	0	3	1½
11.	Merbau (1/-)	0	3	6
12.	Mergui Crown (2/-)	0	7	3
13.	Moeply Valley (1)	2	0	0
14.	Pegoh (1)	2	12	6
15.	Rim Malacca (2/-)	0	5	6
16.	Sialang (1)	3	0	0
17.	Tandjong (1)	3	10	0
18.	United Serdang (2/-)	0	7	1½
19.	United Temiang (2/-)	0	4	1½
20.	United Patan's (1)	1	10	0
21.	Devon Estates (1)	1	1	3
22.	Highlands and Lowlands (1)	2	13	9
23.	East Asiatic (2/-)	0	4	2
24.	Travancore Rubber Co. (1)	3	2	6
25.	Malacca Rubber Plantations (1)	3	7	6

Stock of rubber in London—54,786 Tons.
Increase on week— 1,124 Ton.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 28th January 1927:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	1,125,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	500,00,000
Public Deposits	1,273,70,000
Other Deposits	6,951,30,000
Loans against securities per contra.	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra.	
Contingent Liabilities.	
Sundries	4,496,000
Rupees	9,332,46,000

The above baiance sheet includes:

Deposits in London	£1,007,600
Advances in London	£1,001,100
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 110,000

Percentage 20.55.
Bank Rate 6 p.c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	1,840,12,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	174,69,000
Loans	1,728,10,000
Cash Credits	2,828,80,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	687,08,000
Foreign Bills discounter and purchased	30,92,000
Bullion.	—...
Dead Stock	276,51,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra.	
Sundries	4,334,000
Balances with other Banks	1,683,000
	7,632,39,000
Cash	1,700,07,000
Rupees	9,332,46 000

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 3,62,04,000 Increase
Other Deposits Rs. 83,74.000 Decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs. 10,60,000 Increase.
Loans Rs. 1,23,60,000 ,,
Cash Credits Rs. 48,02,000 ,,
Bills Discounted and Purchassed Rs. 30,51,000 ,,
Cash Rs. 61,75,000 ,,

PERCENTAGE 20.55.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

7TH FEB

Ahmedabad Prantij Ry. Thirty-second Ordinary General Meeting, Home Street Fort Bombay 4 p.m.

Osmanshahi Mills.—Fourth Ordinary General Meeting, Whiteaway Bldgs. Fort, Bombay 3-15 p.m.

10TH FEBRUARY.

Indian Cotton Co.—Fortyfirst Ordinary General Meetin, Whiteaway Bldgs., Fort, Bombay 3 p.m.

New Berar Co.—Fifty-third Ordinary General Meeting, Whiteaway Bldbs., Fort, Bombay 3-15 p.m.

Indian Cotton Co.—Forty-first Ordinary General Meeting, Whiteaway Buldgs., Fort, Bombay 3 p.m.

11TH FEBRUARY.

Kanknarrah Co.—Eighty-eighth Ordinary General Meeting, Calcutta.

Kamarhatty Co.—Ninty-eighth Ordinary General Meeting, Calcutta.

17TH FEBRUARY.

Bank of India.—Annual Ordinary General Meeting, Oriental Bldgs., Fort, Bombay 4 p.m.

19TH FEBRUARY.

Virgin Mills (in voluntary liquidation) General Meeting, 65 Apollo St. Fort, Bombay 1 p.m.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report under date 5th February, 1927.

The American market in the commencement of the advanced 21 points on account of free covering by shorts, favourable reports from Manchester and Liverpool, and trade buying. In the next two days the market declined somewhat on liquidation but again firmed up rising slowly but sacadily on Wall Street and trade buying and in absence of selling pressure. The highest price for the May position touched during the period was 13,70 on the 3rd instant and the lowest 13.42 on the 28th ultimo the range for the week being 28 points.

With regard to the weather in America it is reported that it has been unfavourable for late harvesting but favourable for putting the ground in good condition and killing the Bell-weevil in hibernation. As to the acreage reduction there is as yet no definite news but expectations point to a reduction of over 25 per cent.

Our local market shows an advance of Rs. 13 over the closing quotation of the last week. The market throughout the week has evinced a firm and healthy undertone. Offices and Commission houses have been buyers and there was also short covering and buying by Bazar operators and dealers in option. The highest rate for Broach-April/May touched during the period was Rs. 272 yesterday and the lowest Rs. 261 1/2 on the 1st instant the range for the week being Rs. 10 1/2. Yesterday's closing rates are:—Broach-April/May Rs. 272· Broach-July/Aug. Rs. 279; Oomra-March Rs. 255 1/2; Oomra-May Rs. 257 1/2; Bengal-March Rs. 239 1/2; and Bengal-May Rs. 239 1/2.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September to 3rd February are 1,374,680 bales against 1,573,173 bales last year and Exports total 647,716 bales against 898,614 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 408,142 bales. The Stock of cotton into Bombay on the 3rd February is estimated at 623,900 bales against 675,039 bales same time last year.

It is interesting to find that some of the well-known parties who were predicting a decline and to whose New York cables we referred in our last Review now appear to be in favour of an advance. Also it is being increasingly realized tha the supply position of cotton has more than fully been discounted before now and that therefore the very low level to which cotton prices have reached should be taken advantage of as these may not be seen again for a long time to come. This combined with the improved dry goods trade both in Britain and America gives the market a healthy appearance. The Chinese political situation caused some hesitation but latterly there is confidence that it should not on the whole excercise a bearish influence on cotton prices. We have a very favourable opinion of the market in the long run, and also as to the immediate future we do not think there are causes to warrant any appreciable decline from the present level. We therefore continue to advise purchases in all easy markets.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The improvement which was noticed last week has been well maintained throughout the past week, and clearances have consequently been very satisfactory. Enquiry from Bengal has now improved and Dhooties are selling freely at an advance of any thing up to 1 anna per pair. Taking everything into consideration, prospects appear to be distinctly more encouraging than they have been for a very considerable time, for stocks both in Calcutta and up-country are by no means heavy and although a large volume of forward business has been arranged for all shipments up to July, the majority of their puchases now show dealers a profit at to-day's selling prices.

Grey Shirtings:—Demand has again improved and deliveries are good. Prices may be quoted firm at an advance of from 1 to 2 annas per piece.

Grey Dhooties.—Sales are very satisfactry, and bazar values have advanced.

Whites.—There is more enquiry and selling prices have appreciated anything up to 3 annas per piece. Stocks are small.

Miscellaneous.—This section remains extremely active, but prices show no change.

Yarns.—There is a satisfactory volume of demand, and the octake has improved. Bazar rates, however, are unchaneg.d

We quote bazaar rates as follows:—

Grey Yarn, Wilkinsons, 40s. per lb. Re. 1-0.

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1 to 1-6.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 371 1/2-28, 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 7-9 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 16 by 16, 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 9-8 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 1/2, 16 by 16 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 10-8 per piece.

Gyer Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 21 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 11-7 per piece.

Grey Shirting 41 by 38, 18 by 18, 11 1/2 lbs. Rs. 12-1 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 19 by 19, 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 13 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 20 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 7-4 per piece.

	in yds.	Rs.	a.
Whh. Shtgs.	40,000 36 by 40	16	8
,, ,,	98 do.	16	0
,, ,,	99 do.	18	4
,, ,,	Raja do.	7	12

The prices quoted are, however, for purchases, of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The past week has witnessed a distinct improvement in the tone of our local market and a satisfactory volume of demand is now coming forward from the consuming districts. Clearances are consequently good and values are tending upwards.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to qualities and tickets:—

Mule 10 1/2s. Rs. 2/7 to Rs. 2/11.
Mule 12 1/2s Rs. 2/7/6 to Rs. 2/11/6.
Mule 14 1/2s Rs. 2/11/6 to Rs. 2/15/6.
Mule 16 1/2s Rs. 2/13 to Rs. 3/1.
Mule 20 1/2s Rs. 2/15/6 to Rs. 3/3/6.
Mule 22s Rs. 3/1 to Rs. 3/5.

COAL.

The market remains very quiet, with little business doing. In consequence of the shortage of steamers shipment business has been brought to a standstill for the time being. It is expected that the result of the tenders submitted for the State Railways will be made known this week.

The approximate rates are as follows:—

Desherghur—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6/8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jharia—Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 5.

11 and 12 Seams Jharia—Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4

10 Seams Jharia—Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3.

Raneegunge—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-4.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

Feb. 6th

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—	Per lb			
Textile	,,	0	10	6
Century	,,	0	10	3
Jacob	,,	0	10	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	10	3
Elphinstone	,,	0	10	3
Apollo	,,	0	10	3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:				
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0	14	3
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0	14	6
Century 6404-8705	,,	0	14	9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	14	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0	14	9
Phoenix	,,	0	14	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0	14	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0	14	9
Kaliamardan	,,	0	14	6
Daud Sahib	,,	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0	14	9
Hindustan Mil	,,	0	14	9
David Mill	,,	0	14	9
Apollo	,,	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	,,	0	14	6
Gold Mohor	,,	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0	13	9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	13	9
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	13	9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	13	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	14	0
Sakuntala	,,	0	14	9
Sundari Brand	,,	0	13	3
Globe [redacted]	,,	0	13	6
Rachael	,,	0	13	6
Pelkhi	,,	0	13	9
Maher	,,	0	13	6
LEPAD:—				
Spring	,,	0	14	0
Textile	,,	0	14	0
Century	,,	0	13	6
Maher	,,	0	13	6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	0	0
Jacob	,,	0	15	0
Century	,,	0	15	3
Mun Mill	,,	0	15	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	15	0
Century	,,	0	14	3
Jacob	,,	0	14	3
Mun Mill	,,	0	15	0
1386 Tata	,,	2	12	0
HECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3	12	0
Jamshed	,,	3	12	0
Century	,,	3	15	0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	3	15	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	2	0
LACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	10	8	0
2020 Jacob	,,	5	6	0
58000 Kurla	,,	8	4	0
1325 Morarji	,,	5	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	7	5	0
Hindustan	,,	7	6	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	0	13	6
Textile	,,	0	13	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	13	6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	4	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	2	0
Apollo David	,,	2	2	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	0	9
Great	,,	1	0	6
Phoenix	,,	1	1	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	1	0
Tata	,,	1	0	6
CHADAR Kori Calender:—				
Hindustan	Per lb.	0	15	0
David	,,	0	14	6
Mahel		0	14	6

KARACHI'S OVERSEAS TRADE

STATISTICS FOR JANUARY

KARACHI, Feb. 5.

The statistics of the overseas trade of the Port of Karachi for January issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to rupees three crores and fifteen lakhs and that of exports to two crores and 78 lakhs, the former showing an increase of 79 lakhs and the latter a decrease of one crore and eleven lakhs as compared with the figures for the corresponding month last year.

The progressive totals for the ten months ending January show an increase of one crore and niney-six lakhs or nine per cent under imports but a decrease of seven crores and ninety-four lakhs or twenty-eight per cent. under exports as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. In January the principal increases in imports as compared with the corresponding month last year occurred under cotton manufactures valued at rupees one crore and seventeen lakhs (increase of twenty-seven lakhs) and sugar thirty-three thousand three hundred tons valued at rupees eighty-four lakhs (increase of twenty-four thousand tons and rupees sixty-four lakhs) while decreases occurred under oils rupees six lakhs (decrease of nineteen lakhs) and metals rupees fourteen lakhs (decrease of six lakhs).

In exports the principal decrease occurred under cotton twenty thousand six hundred tons valued at rupees one crore and seventy-six lakhs (decrease of nine thousand tons and rupees one crore and twenty-eight lakhs). Increases, however, occurred under rapeseed five thousand seven hundred tons valued at rupees thirteen lakhs (increase of two thousand seven hundred tons and rupees six lakhs) and wool one thousand six hundred tons valued at rupees thirty-two lakhs (increase one thousand six hundred tons and rupees thirty-one lakhs).—A.P.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following are extracts from the report of the above Bank for the Half year ended 31st December, 19[illegible]:—

The past half-year has been characterised by abnormally dull trade conditions, low prices of staple produce and a protracted Jute Season, all of which combined to bring about a glut of money in the market and rendered it extremely difficult for the Bank to find remunerative employment for its resources.

The Bank rate remained unchanged at 4 per cent throughout the half-year as against 4.701 for the corresponding period of 1925. The net Profits of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 35,49,327-13-4, which, with Rs. 29,50,273-7-4 brought forward from the half-year ended the 30th June, 1926, made a total of Rs. 64,99,601-4-8. The sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 16 per cent per annum free of Income Tax	45,00,000	0	0
2. Transferred to Reserve Fund	7,50,000	0	0
3. Transferred to Pension Funds	3,00,000	0	0
4 Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	9,49,601	4	8
Total Rs.	64,99,601	4	8

During the half-year Managing Governor Sir Norcot Warren, K.C.I.E., on the completion of his work with the Roayl Commission on Indian Currency and Finace, resumed his appointment as Managing Governor.

(Continued from Column 6).

cases capsuls, 24 cases cotton thread, 12 kegs dry colour, 102 cases vegetable product.

From Aden:—30 bags jam, 129 bags moong, 21 bales chora, 16 bags orris roots.

From Piracus:—900 bags almonds.

From Gibraltar:—54 cases wine.

From Marseilles:—25 cases alaventary paste, 15 cases cheese, 350 cases brandy, 53 cases pharm products, 38 bales cotton carpets, 53 cases cycle cooss and tubes, 63 cases wine, 21 cases perumes, 16 cases essential oil, 50 bags tiles, 70 cases hyphosulphate of soda, 18 cases suffron, 12 cases calenders, 10 cases chocolates, 10 cases imitation suffron, 10 cases meet aniepees, 350 cases brandy, 85 rolls, 173 bdles and 129 cases motor car, tyres, tubes and cooss and accessories.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 5.

S S Gazana, Warrington, Calcutta.
S S Capeortegal, William, Rangoon.
S S Chakla, Beatogh. Busreh.
S S Karoa, Watson, Durban.
S S Vita, Danne, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

February 6.

S S Sydney Maru, Asima, Kobe.
S S Homayun, Mureh, Calcutta.

LOADING.

February 5.

Steamer Benares for Rangoon.
Steamer Warina for Busreh.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gazana, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chakla arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Chakla, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cape Ortegal:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Cape Ortegal, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Homayun:—The T M Co.'s steamer Homayun, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with bullast.

S S Sydney Maru:—The O S K steamer Sydney Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

February 3.

S S Rajputana for London:—4 pkgs. iron wood works, 1 pkg. iron wood screen, 1 pkg. iron brass ware, and 1 pkg. E. printed book Thos. Cook and Son Ltd., 6 cwt duck N K Jussa Walla, 1 bale woollen carpet, 2 cases cotton prints, 6 casks lizard skins, 8 bales jackal skins, 13 bales fox skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 50 cases cuttle fish bones Pohoomall Bros., 2 casks and 7 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 10 bdles woollen carpets, and 3 bdles leopard, korsak and wolf skins H A M Sawal, 36 cwt fish maws R Dhanjee and Co.

For Marseilles:—8000 cwt linseed Rallı Bros.

S S Warfield for Hamburg:—112 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Havre:—190 cwt scream seed Standard Trading Agency.

S S Arcosts for Hull:—1700 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Sydney Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Riverway Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton T M. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales raw cotton G V Lanke, 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales raw cotton G V Lanke, 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 1000 bales raw cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Hongkong:—44 cwt fish maws and 33 cwt sharp fins H A Mahomed and Sons.

S S Shingo Maru for Nagoya:—300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

February 3.

S S Razmak from London. Agents:—M M and Co.

From London:—1 case lubricating oil, 10 cases cigarettes, 141 cases confectionery, 10 cases imitation silver kamellta, 12 cases imitation gold thread, 15 cases mechanical goods, 10 kegs and 4 cts. aniline moist, 12 cases cotton yarn, 245 cases vermouth, 121 cases castor oil, 38 cases perfumery, 33 cases preserves, 13 cases essential oil, 48 cases quinine, 25 bales water proof sheets, 25 D bags chestnuts, 68 cases oisteries, 12 cases boot polish, 10 cases soda, 12 cases plough from work, 98 bdles ply wood, 155 bars silver, 121 cases jams, 40 pkgs newspaper, 25 cases lighting cells, 14 cases hair belting, 85 cases grape-water, 10 cases fruits salt, 655 case whisky, 26 cases tobacco, 16 cases steel furniture, 74 cases preserves and provisions, 100 cases wine, 18 cases gramophone horn and accessories, 90 cases beers, 11 cases chemical, 12 rolls sterd felt, 29 cts asbestos sheets, 10 cases hoisery, 27 cases drugs, 156 cases medicines, 187 cases toilet soap and preparation, 40 cases photoplates, papers and films, 300 rolls wire nettings, 56 cases bacon, ham and cheese, 20 cases blue, 99 cases and 50 pkgs. emulsion, 12 cases ovaltine, 226 cases biscuits, 25 casks mouldings, 12 cases bars eyelets, 20 casks crucibles, 20 cases furniture, 10 drums ink, 5 cases and 38 pkgs. calenders, 49 pkgs. iron valves, 19 cases cycles, 15 cases tanned fish, 10 pkgs. nuts, 38 cases pearly barley, 28 cases baking powder, 11 cases o'stores, 10 cases and 14 pkgs. Arrow root, 13 cases paste, 167 cases vinegar, 42 cases lead, 40 kegs lead, 34 bales blanket, 10 cases zinc sheets, 20 kegs red lead, 26 cases cream, 2286 kegs, 46 drums, 7 cases and 25 bags paint, 96 bales scrap leather, 130 cases starres 400 cases gin, 24 cases books, 40 cases iron locks, 10 bales R. sheets, 12 cases cotton piecegoods, 60 bdles angle slates, 40 bdles angles and plates, 120 drums ink, 200 cases wincarnis, 16 cases virol, 47 cases and 500 drums dry colour, 31 cases Br, mantail, 260 drums and 93 cases varnish, 10 cases leather belting, 16 cases envelopes, 15 bales card board, 25 pkgs. and 16 cases machinery, 13 drums and 12 cases cables, 12 cases ply wood pannels, 159 cases horlics melted milk, 54 bales and 31 cts. paper, 26 cases cocoanut hair oil, 10 cases jelly powder.

From Bardeaux:—677 cases brandy. 35 cases cherries.

From Baltimore:—298 bales copper sheets.

From Bremen:—5 cases essential oil.

From Charcute:—12 cases wine, 1534 cases brandy, 3 cases calenders.

From Hamburg:—60 cases cast iron flys, 5 cases cotton and art silk, 2 cases lences, 6 cases envelopes, 117 cases campaigns, 90 cases brass wire, 40 kegs dry colour, 3 cases abestoe sheets, 3 cases ink, 11 cases perfumery, 2 cases shoes.

From Paris:—6 cases woollen sarge, 4 cases ivory waste.

From Rotterdam:—12 cases cheese, 13

(Continued in column 5.)

PROGRESSIVE PERSIA.

DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAY AND AIR TRANSPORT.

MUSTOFI TO BE PREMIER AGAIN?

Apart from the brief Reuter's message of January 30 that the Persian Cabinet has resigned, no new developments in the Persian administration has been reported. This is causing some amount of anxiety in Persian circles in Bombay. The non-settlemet of the Russo-Persian Treaty, as stated by Reuter, is not the only cause, it is said, that has contributed to the resignation of Mustofi and his Cabinet. Differences with regard to some internal questions pertaining to the proposed establishment of a new Oil House at Kasre Shireen by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company on the Western Iraquo-Persian frontier have also, it is now understood, influenced the Persian Cabinet in taking the course it has taken.

Enquiries made in this connection by a representative of the "Chronicle" show that the Persians have been greatly agitated over the resignation of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister Mustofi is held in high esteem both by the people and the Mejliss and his recall to office at the helm of affairs is being strongly urged. According to Reuter both the Shah and the Mejliss have asked him to form a Ministry, but so far nothing definite is known in Bombay as to the attitude that he is taking in this regard.

Our representative is, however, informed that representatives of the different parties in the Persian Mejliss (Parliament) are carrying on negotiations with the resigned Minister and it is hoped that some amicable working formula, with regard to the important differences, would be arrived at as a result of the pourparlers. It is possible, said a prominent Persian gentleman to our representative, that all the differences would be settled and Mustofi will again form his Cabinet which the people so much desire and urge.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

Development of Railway lines in Persia is, it is stated, making rapid progress. Several American engineers have already arrived and work has been commenced in right earnest. The proposed new scheme covers the route from Isphahan to Bunder Abbas via Jaz. The Persian Government is also making arrangements to purchase the whole Railway service running from the Indian frontier to Duzdap in Persia. While such are the developments in Railway travel, the road traffic is not neglected. The Isphahan-Mahomarah route covernig Biaktiari is already nearing completion.

Air communication and travel have also, it is said, received the prominent attention of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia's Government. An agreement has almost been entered into with Germany in this regard and in a few days that part of transport and Mail facilities would be complete.

In every direction the rulers of Modern Persia have been giving their attention in order to bring her in line with other advanced countries.

A murder took place in the Queen's Cinema, Rangoon, on Saturday. The victim was a young man named Bichu alias Mahomed. It is stated that the film operator working in the Cinema and his cousin had some hot words with the deceased. In the course of the argument the operator whipped out a clasp knife and stabbed the deceased on the chest. Bichu fell to the ground an dexpired. The operator and his cousin have been arrested by the police.—Free Press.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

A FILM OF GAUHATI CONGRESS.

KRISHNA CINEMA.

PROGRAMME OF COMICS AND DANCES

The Krishna Cinema should indeed be congratulated on presenting to the public of Bombay a most interesting film depicting scenes of the Gauhati Congress. As it is well-known the Congress was held in the most picturesque and beautiful surroundings and the film does fairly good justice to the magnificent expanse of Brahmaputra, the celebrated temple of Kamakshi and the busy scenes of embarkation and disembarkation from steam launches which were an unique feature of the Congress arrangements. We also see the President's arrival which was converted from a joyous procession into a funeral march by the news of Swami Shraddhananda's murder, the delegate's camp and the exhibition grounds and the actual sitting of the Congress with the President delivering his address from the platform. And of course Mahatma Gandhi is also there. But the palm should be given to the scene where we see the Congress volunteers marshalled in a military manner with their Captain Dr. Hardikar in the centre and the Mahatma performing the unique ceremony of hoisting the national flag. We earnestly recommend this film to the large majority of the people who had no opportunity of attending the Gauhati Congress.

The rest of the programme includes dances and comics. The last comic has visualised in a most interesting manner a humorous folktale of Gujarat. The dances are varied including Hungarian, Oriental and Polka-varieties. We understand that the dancing license that had been withdrawn some time ago has been given for this programme because all the artists are European. But it is really absurd to base distinctions on the colour of the artists and if a license can be safely given for white-skinned artists we cannot understand why it should be withheld for Indian dancing girls.

PATHE CINEMA.

All hail Colleen Moore, the most piquant actress of the screen. In her latest picture, "Irene," which opened Saturday night at the Royal Opera Theatre, the sprightly star added more brilliance to her already luminous fame.

Like "Sally," in which Miss Moore is well remembered, "Irene" is an adaptation of musical comedy hit. The transformation is smoothly effected, a credit to the art of John McCormick, who produced the picture, and Alfred E. Green, who directed. It is a First National release.

Following the plot of the original play, Colleen has a Cinderella-like role. Starting as a salesgirl in a department store, the peppy young lady rises to the eminence of a dress model and finally captures the heart of a wealthy young gentleman. Scenes of a fashionable lawn fete, at which Colleen and sixty beautiful models parade in original creations, are of surpassing beauty, being presented in natural colours. Comedy abounds, with several of the screen's foremost funsters in the cast.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Deep pathos and whimsical comedy are cleverly blended in "The Gold Rush" which is considered to be one of Charlie Chaplin's best films. With the genius that is peculiarly Chaplin's own, he has depicted, with tender and delicate master strokes, the struggle of Man's eternal search for happiness—its heart-breaks and tears, its laughter and joy. "The Gold Rush", as probably known to all picture-goers, traces the advantures of Charlie in the Alaskan Northwest during the gold fever days. His role is that of a pathetic, tattered little prospector, who at first can win nothing but scorn from The Girl. But in the end he not only gets her, he becomes a millionaire! Supporting Charlie is a cast headed by Georgia Hale, whose fine performance in this film did much to bring her to her present fame, and Mack Swain, a comedian well known to all. The length of the film is ten reels, and due to this no other feature will be included in the programme.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"By far the best of his comedies" is the verdict of "The Navigator," one of Buster Keaton's latest releases, which is shown at the Empire Theatre this week. He appears in the film as the only son of wealthy parents, and is reared in a pampered, spoilt manner. Refused by the girl of his dreams, he goes on a honey moon alone—on the wrong liner. By chance the girl comes on board, and they meet when the ship, which has been cut adrift by enemies, is floating in mid-ocean. The two are left without a crew, to manage the enormous liner, and the fun that Keaton, "the frozen-faced comedian," extracts from this situation is endless. Kathryn McGuire makes a delightful heroine. To add to the mirth a Harold Lloyd comedy, "Pipe the Whiskers", is shown, and the programme include the Pathe Gazette.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"The Kid", in which Jackie Coogan made his first screen appearance, and earned for himself its title as nick name, is a film which is familiar to almost everybody. Besides the sunshiny presence of Jackie, there is that of Charlie Chaplin, and the combined efforts of these two laugh producers is enough to entice all to the Gaiety Theatre this week. In the midst of the numerous amusing incidents, the film has its pathetic moments, and the result of the mingling of these emotions cannot fail to appeal to every temperament. With this film will be shown "Dandy the Heir", a two reel comedy.

EDWARD THEATRE.

The chief attraction at the Edward Theatre this week will be "The Pilgrim", featuring Charlie Chaplin, at whose big shoes, little cane, baggy trousers, and funny, shuffling walk the whole world laughs. After the four reels of glee that Charlie's antics will undoubtedly produce, two Mack Sennett comedies, "On Patrol" and "Duck Hunters" will be shown. The many and beautiful girls that appear in Sennet films never fail to win admiration and the entire programme at this theatre offers a very pleasant evening's entertainment

EMPRESS THEATRE.

To Harold Lloyd's numerous admirers a rare treat is offered at the Empress Theatre this week, for "The King of Comedians" appears in two hilarious comedies "A Sailor Made Man" and "Grandma's Boy", the story of a coward who suddenly became a hero. In both these pictures Mildred Davis appears as the leading lady, and she is really delightful. Harold Lloyd's films are aways enjoyable; his is the type of comedy that appeals to old and young alike. So those who want to laugh and be happy during this week of merriment, ought not to miss the opportunity offered at the Empress.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Public Prosecutor, Calcutta, mentioned to the Chief Presidency Magistrate the case against Mr. D. Campbell, alias George Alison who was sent up for trial some days ago on a charge of having entered British India with a forged passport. He said that Mr. Alison had since furnished bail. The Magistrate adjourned hearing to 9th instant.

The Sessions Judge of Hanthawaddy, Burma, has passed orders dismissing the appeal and confirming the sentences in the case known as Pegu fraud case in which Maung Ba Ohn, engineer, and H. L. Kumar, contractor of Pegu District Council, were convicted by the lower Court of cheating and abetment of cheating.—A.P.

The Sessions Judge of Lahore has sentenced Karimbaksh, under Section 319, I.P.C., to four years' rigorous imprisonment, including solitary confinement for three months, for kidnapping Fakirchand, a boy of six years who was playing in the street with some other children.—A.P.

Two Pathans who were engaged in making a hole in the wall of the premises of a silk merchant in Chana Bazar, Madras, with a view to commit burglary were arrested early on Sunday morning and remanded to custody. It is alleged they belong to a criminal gang in Northern India and came to Madras about three months ago. The police searched the house of a Kabuli where, it is stated, they recovered considerable amount of property believed to be the proceeds of various burglaries.—AP.

Five armed dacoits entered the house of a zamindar in Sukkur and took away a portion of the money which he had received as compensation for land acquired for the Sukkur Barrage. The zamindar was shot dead, and his brother was seriously injured.—A.P.

The hearing has been concluded in Calcutta of the petition arising out of the election of Mr. Charu Chunder Sinha to the Bengal Council from the Howrah non-Mahomedan constituency. The petition was filed by Mr. Khagendranath Ganguli, the candidate whose nomination papers were rejected by the Returning Officer, on the ground that Mr. Ganguli had not mentioned the word "male" on it. The Commissioners reserved orders.—A.P.

The Women's Educational Conference will be held in the Y.W.C.A. Hall, Calcutta, between 16th and 19th instant. The three different aspects of education, namely, primary, secondary, and university will be discussed at the Conference the opening meeting of which will be presided over by Her Highness the Maharani of Mourbhanj.—A.P.

A public meeting of the Delhi Sanatan Dharmees, presided over by Vidya Ratan Shriman Pandit Tara Chand Ji, Mahu-Upde shak Sri Bharat Dharam Mahamanadl Benares, held on 2nd inst. in the Dharam Shala of Seth Lachhmi Narain, expressed its deep sense of sorrow on the untimely death of Pandit Banshi Ram, B.A.

At the Madras High Court on Friday judgment was delivered confirming the conviction of W. B. Pore, alias James Watson, for cheating a number of people in respect of large sums of money received by him as security on fraudulent representations that he was going to employ them in his international firm' Watson's Exchange which did not exist.—A. P.

Over 400 members of the Provincial Education Service, from various parts of the Punjab Province were present at the at-home party given by Hon. Mr. Manchar-lal, Education Minister, in Lahore to meet members of the Service. There were also present a large number of distinguished non-service guests.—A. P.

A Hyderabad (Sind) message says:—"The action of the Mahomedan Chief Officer of Kamsar Municipality in enrolling Sanjagis as Mahomedans in the Municipal electoral rolls, in spite of protests by many Sanjagis, has caused indignation in Hindu circles, and protest meetings have been held in different places. An official enquiry is being held in the matter."—A. P.

Locusts are still seen in large numbers in many parts of Upper and Lower Sind.—A. P.

INVITATION FROM CHINA.

GANDHIJI TO VISIT NEXT YEAR.

HEALING BALM FOR CHINESE TROUBLES.

"My visit to India was worth while for the day that I spent with Mr. Gandhi, if for nothing else," said Dr. Rufus M. Jones Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, on his arrival in London from the East in mail week.

My way round the world since I left Philadelphia last June has been via Japan and China, where at the request of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., I lectured to Christian and non-Christian students alike 115 times in the chief centres. I was able to take from them, personally, an invitation to Mr. Gandhi to pay China a similar visit next year, which he has gladly accepted, and I hope that no passport difficulties will interfere with the proposed visit, for I believe Mr. Gandhi can make a unique contribution to the solution of Chinese difficulties at the present time.

PROFOUND BELIEF IN LOVE.

I asked him if, after his recent experience, he still felt that the law of love was was the strongest power. He answered deliberately that he held the belief as strongly as ever he had done and that there was not one of his opponents towards whom he harboured any feeling of antagonism. After the first minute or two we found we were talking as if we had known one another all our lives. Although I believe he weighs only about 90 lb. Mr. Gandhi seemed in excellent health. I found that while there may be criticism of Gandhi in India, you have only to scratch a little below the surface to find the intensely deeply seated devotion there is to him every where.

Dr. Rufus Jones was much impressed with the gathering of Gandhi with his students in Ahmedabad and of the life in the Ashrams that have been established by him in various parts for testing out the most suitable cotton crops for India and the construction of the simple machinery for home spinning. "It was beautiful to see Mr. Gandhi at the early morning gathering of his students at which he reads some sacred writings. He sits surrounded by the children, to whom he turns smilingly as he explains any difficult passage. On Saturdays he is interpreting the New Testament to his students, and I was told that nearly all of them read the New Testament every day. The Brother who took me over the Ashram near Ahmedabad, was a man who might have been St. Francis of Assisi. If Gandhi is producing men and a brotherhood like this he is doing a great work, even if he may not be ably to combat the evil effects of modern civilisation by his home-spinning scheme."—"Manchester Guardian."

FIRST ESSENTIAL OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

SUGGESTION OF GOVERNMENT LOANS TO CULTIVATORS.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 5.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture examined to-day Mr. F. F. R. Chaner, Chief Conservator of Forest in the United Provinces. Mr. Chaner said that the supply of firewood and fodder in rural areas depended greatly on the cost of transport from the forests. A remedy likely to be of some value was the reduction of the rates charged by railway companies for transporting fuel and fodder. By protection and partial afforestation of bare ravine land, large quantity of grass could be produced which would be very useful to the local population. Pandit Gobindballav Pansy leader of the Swaraj Party in the U. P. Council, was the next witness examined. He said that the first essential to improve agriculture was to adopt a rigorous policy of mass education, and to give a distinct agricultural bias at the very outset.

Government should help middle class young men desirous of entering into agriculture as a profession with a part of the capital required which should be recovered in easy instalments.

It was mostly owing to want of funds and information that the ryot clung to old methods. The witness suggested that the Agricultural Department should be thoroughly Indianised.

Mr. Pant desired that Government should liquidate the existing debts of agriculturists and recover the amount spent by instalments. Part payment of Government loans would be the first charge on crops, and in case of defaulters, Collector should have the power to confiscate the holdings and settle them on other tenants without prejudice to the rights of landholders. It was a bold step, he admitted; but he urged that it should be adopted in selected areas.—A. P.

It is understood that Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachari who has been selected by the Viceroy to represent India at the opening function of the new capital in Australia will leave India in the middle of April, so as to reach Canberra a few days before the ceremony in May. He will tour in Australia for four weeks, visiting Melbourne Victoria and other important cities.—A. P.

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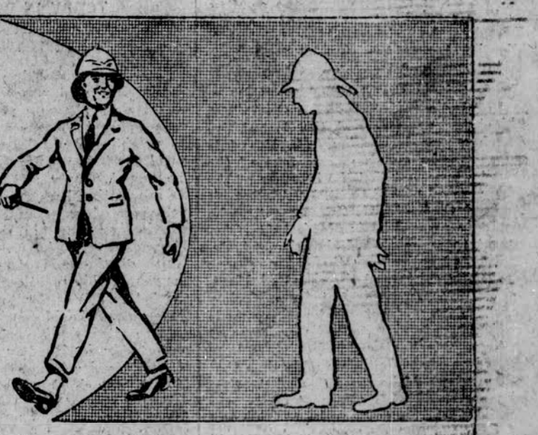

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THE COMING REFORMS.

A NEW DECLARATION NECESSARY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Wiser counsels seem to have prevailed and the Delhi correspondent of the "Statesman" hastens to contradict the report that Lord Birkenhead proposes to visit India next cold weather. It seems probable that the earlier report was conceived as a feeler and if the present contradiction be due to representations from Indian Government, the men on the spot, have given a correct advice. Earl Winterton is already here. His lordship has been formally introduced to Pundit Motilal, Leader of the Swaraj Party, and as the Assembly is in session other party leaders are also available at Delhi. If the Under-Secretary of State thought that conversations with party leaders in Delhi must be supplemented by interviews with the Mahatma, before forming any conclusion, nothing prevents his lordship from doing so. But before the Under-Secretary returns home and gives the British Cabinet the benefit of his first-hand knowledge of the Indian situation it was surely impolitic to make India understand that this visit was inconclusive and needs to be followed up by a visit of the Secretary of State himself.

H. E. the Viceroy emphasised that he was speaking as the Governor-General, and, therefore, as a subordinate of the Secretary of State. Never mind. But H.E.'s speech was soon followed by the report that the Secretary of State proposes to visit India next year. The obvious interpretation was that the appointment of the Statutory Commission was not thought advisable for at least a year more. After repeated assurances of their anxiety and willingness to accelerate the date of the Commission, not only by the Secretary of State, but even by the Prime Minister himself at his Guildhall speech, this looked like political mockery. In fact the Prime Minister supplemented the remarks of Lord Birkenhead, with an assurance to his hearers across the seas that any doubts as to the Commission proposing curtailment of present opportunities were ill-founded and that he felt confident and optimistic that it would recommend an advance. Of course both these statesmen expected a change in the Indian atmosphere, before they embarked on a policy of further reforms. No body can deny that a change has been successfully brought about. C. P. and Bengal have restored Ministries. Is this not a profound change? Are we to conclude then that in the opinion of Earl Winterton this is not a change for the better?

As we all know that the present change was exactly the thing desired by Parliament before actually yielding on the question of date, any indecision now must be ascribed to disagreement on the other and more vital issue—the measure of advance. While desirous of winning credit for plain speaking H. E. actually avoided the matter at issue and engaged himself in futile academic controversy, in which Parliament stands every thing to lose and nothing to gain, for even in accordance with historical claims we are expected to be loyal only to the Crown and not to Parliament. However that apart let H. E. say either yes or no to our demand for Dominion status and there the matter ends. Unless we are agreed on first principles, no Commission can evoke any enthusiasm in the country. We have carried out our part of the business. Let the British Cabinet fulfil their obligation by making an explicit declaration in favour of Dominion status.

In fact it is the duty of the Government of India to impress upon the British Cabinet the urgency and the desirability of such a new declaration. H. E. while performing the opening ceremony of the Council House, extolled the beauties of the declaration of 20th August, 1917. But it was Lord Chelmsford's Government, who repeatedly pressed His Majesty's Government to make that declaration. A declaration of policy was thought necessary because the spirit and the scope of Montford Reforms was distinct from Morley-Minto Reforms. That declaration made Mr. Montagu's visit to India welcome at the time. Much attention has since been focussed on Mr. Montagu's addendum that Parliament would be the judge of the time and measure of each advance' while the essential fact is systematically ignored that even the first part of the declaration is not really satisfactory, is vague, and does not commit His Majesty's Government to the grant of Dominion status. Mr. Montagu declared the object of his reforms to be "progressive realisation of responsible Government in India." This was a distinct advance on Lord Morley's vision, which could not contemplate a parliamentary system of Government for India, but all the same he was obviously acting within the four corners of the famous dispatch of Lord Hardinge on Provincial autonomy. Only he was diplomatic enough not to harp upon the unpleasant part of the dispatch, that of keeping the Government of India intact above them all, as a subordinate branch of the Government in England. .....

Mr. Montagu would not yield on the question of simultaneous advance, even to pressure, of a persuasive nature from Moderate quarters. Sir Frederick Whyte wants us to believe that only if Mr. Gokhale were alive our present difficulties would be solved. How? If he is restricting his remarks to Hindu-Muslim relations we have Mahatma Gandhi, claiming to be a disciple of Mr. Gokhale. But if Mahatmaji's N. C. O. politics stands in the way, the Rt. Hon. Shastri is there at the helm of the Servants of India Society and even the Government of the day cannot take objection to his politics. He has all along been advocating a policy of simultaneous advance in the Central Government, and unless Lord Birkenhead is prepared to go beyond what Mr. Montagu did, His Lordship will have to be content with a private visit to India like his Under-Secretary.

It is a matter of courageous statesmanship, and Lord Birkenhead is reputed to possess this quality in abundance. Since after the dramatic collapse of conversations between Lords Birkenhead and Reading, there has been a shrewd suspicion in the minds of some people at least in India, that after all it may be that Lord Reading and not Lord Birkenhead was the greater obstacle to further progress then. Party labels are losing their old significance everywhere especially under the growing influence of the new development known as group politics. Lord Reading has now openly placed himself at the head of the pro-U. S. A. group, is one of the chief promoters of the English-speaking Union, and has taken over the control of newspaper interests from Mr. Lloyd George, in order to play a part, in English politics, complimentary to the activities of Mr. Hearst in the U. S. A. His Lordship's angle of vision, on Asiatic questions, therefore, is materially changed, and as India forms the centre in any effective Asiatic policy, she must needs suffer. Lord Birkenhead, on the other hand, has creditably improved on the old vague phraseology of not being a niggardly bargainer, and has expressed the hope that the day is not distant, when the Secretary of State, will be replaced by an Indian premier at the Imperial Conference.

If under these circumstances Lord Irwin is really desirous of not being bracketted with the ex-Viceroy, H. E. would do well to clear up matters beyond doubt. Like Lord Chelmsford, Lord Irwin should begin by emphasising the desirability of a new declaration, clearly embodying Dominion status, as the immediate objective. Such a declaration does not mean that necessary reservations and proper safeguards would not be explored. But such a course would eliminate a fight over first principles—necessarily a bitter fight—and would narrow it down to administrative details. As H. E. is very much anxious that Parliament's right to judge should not be openly challenged, such a declaration should be followed by a Government of India despatch on the coming Reforms. It was such a dispatch by Lord Chelmsford's Government that furnished the necessary background, for the memorandum of the nineteen, and the same line of action can be followed with additional strength now, as there are three Indians in the Viceregal Canbinet in place of only one in those days. Unless there are two parties to the dispute over the coming reforms, one of them necessarily being the Government of India, where is the opportunity for Parliament to judge?

Lord Birkenhead is ever welcome to a visit to India. But the announcement was surely premature, as the necessary preliminaries were not well arranged. Besides it created a misleading impression as to the net outcome of Earl Winterton's private visit. The right course is obvious. A new declaration in favour of Dominion status, release of the detenus and other political prisoners so as to create a calm atmosphere, and a sympathetic despatch by the Government of India, on the coming Reforms, would smooth the way for the Royal Commission, and then if Lord Birkenhead chooses to come at the head of the Commission, following the example of Mr. Montagu, His Lordship will have the real satisfaction of fulfilling a long-cherished desire.—Yours, etc.,

Poona, February 4. S. V. LALIT.

TODDY IN BOMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that the Government of Bombay is considering the question of allowing the importation of pure toddy in Bombay from Saigon and its neighbouring places. To-day the demand for toddy in Bombay is greater than the actual supply and consequently what we are getting here is not pure toddy, but a mixture of water, sachrine and a sort of intoxicating drug in the name of toddy. This adulteration has told heavily upon the health of the toddy-drinking public and the sooner this practice is done away with the better. It is for this reason that the Government should consider it their sacred duty to allow the importation of fresh and pure toddy in Bombay from the above places in order to meet the local demand. If the toddy shopkeepers are provided with sufficient stock then there will be no need for them to make adulteration. Let us hope that the Minister of Excise will realise this fact and impress it upon the Government. It was Mr. Dehalvi, the ex-Minister of Excise who had placed this suggestion before the Government and it is now for Dr. Paranjpye to finish the task. Dr. Paranjpye has declared himself in favour of Prohibition and now let us see how he translates his declaration into action as pure toddy is the key to Prohibition. In this connection it is understood that some local tree-owners have approched the Government with a request not to allow the importation of toddy in Bombay from other places as, they say, they will then have to suffer. Whatever the soundness of this argument let us hope the Government will look to the interests of the public at large and not to the interests of a few. Let us also hope that the Bombay Corporation will also take up the question and move the Government in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Out of 39 Hindus who were under-going trial for the alleged rioting on Id Day last year, 15 were discharged on Saturday by Mr. E. S. Lewis, the trying Magistrate at Delhi. The trial of the remaining 22 is still proceeding.—A. P.

The Madras Ladies' Samaj, of which Lady Sadasiva Iyer is the President, has passed a resolution expressing the Samaj's regret at the death of Swami Shraddhanand and conveying its sympathy to the Swami's family nad the members of the Arya Samaj. It was also resolved to establish an Orphanage for girls in the city of Madras to perpetuate his memory.—A. P.

A SUGGESTION TO ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

To the Editor of the "Chronicle.)

Sir,—We are grateful patients of that eminent physician Dr. E. J. Treasuryvala, M.D., late Chemical Assistant Electric Department, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, etc., of 8 Waterloo Mansions, Bombay,—whose name must be known to most of your readers and which is associated with his method of radicial cure of that repulsive disease hydrocele which is so very rife all over India.

Its great merit is that it is without a surgical operation and the consequent dangers attendant upon it; besides in cases of hydrocele it does not keep the patient confined to bed even for a single day but allows him to attend to and perform his normal avocations as if nothing had been the matter with him. If any of your readers is sceptical and wants fuller information about these courses of Dr. Treasuryvala, we will refer him to prominent Indian citizens who suffered from these fell diseases and consulted the most eminent surgeons who had advised upon and declared indispensable an operation and in one case pronounced an operation impossible owing to old age, but who were marvellously cured radically by Dr. Treasuryvala's method. In some cases, patients declared unfit by Insurance Companies were allowed to get themselves insured after they had undergone his treatment and were cured. Let us mention further that these revolutionary cures which have been the fruits of a life-work of research devoted to alleviate human misery, are no exploitations or secret remedies.

Now that Dr. Carter is here as representative of the beneficient Rockefeller Institution which has for its object the wide diffusion of medical knowledge and the fostering of medical research, let Dr. Treasuryvala be allowed a trial to prove the genuineness of his cures. We would suggest that a council of local medical men be formed under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation to test Dr. Treasuryvala's cures to see whether they are genuine and deserve to be so well spoken of, or whether they are quack ones and ought to be exposed. So far neither the Government nor the local medical men have given him a chance to prove the efficacy of his treatment. From our personal experience and the experience of our friends and relatives who were fortunate enough to undergo his treatment, we can confidently say that Dr. Treasuryvala will come off through the test with flying colours.

If he satisfies the Rockefeller Foundation, it might be prevailed upon to establish a Medical Research Council in India to "promote" and "foster" similar research work. What a matter of deep pride for our dear country India, when it can show that an Indian is the discoverer of a unique cure which will revolutionize the surgical treatment of these fell diseases Hydrocle and Hernia?—Yours etc.

R. K. JHAVERY
M. B. BILLIMORIA,
MULJI GOKULDAS,
E. H. DADACHANJI,
K. S. RELE,
S. K. RUSTAMJI,
J. B. MURZBAN,
M. M. BOTTLEWALA,
C. P. A. AIYAR,

A STUDY IN PUBLIC OPINION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—"Will there be a war with China?" is the question that agitates everybody in this country as elsewhere and, fortunately or unfortunately, the answer is supplied by the very persons who put the question. This is a curious trait of what are known as the "people of the country" or in other words the "masses" whose views are supposed to be included in the term popularly known as "the public opinion." It has yet to be found out what public opinion is, at least in this country but whatever it is the study of its formation is worth going in far as it gives you a lot of knowledge about human nature which is so very easily affected by a latest sensational event that is broadcast to them through the modern newspaper. The curious influence that the Press wields over the people is noticeable in whatever they say about a current event and that accounts for the conflict of ideas which is evident in their mind about one and the same event.

The impressions that an observer of public mind may get during the time of a big political crisis like the present are, therefore, worth considering.

"There should be a war" says the average man fed on the newspaper stunts. "The Britishers should be taught a lesson." There is such an air of confidence in his remarks that a weak mind is easily baffled by such a pronounced opinion on such an important event.

"Let us hope there will be no war," says another who believes in living on the safe side. "Of course the Chinese are right in their demands but the Britisher must also look to his own position" says he with an attitude of impartiality. He is so very much satisfied with this curious position which he calls a compromise that he thinks that he is a great fellow. If he were only the Prime Minister of England?

Then there is the man who wants to have peace and order at any cost. He drives into our ears a long harangue on the necessity of these two great things. He is so violent in his advocacy of peace that a cynical observer is tempted to say "If peace is to come from you, God may spare us from it" in the hope that he may get away once and for all from the grip of this furious votary of peace.

Again there is the man who sees no reason why the Chinese should not be taught a lesson for their impudence in disputing the rights of the Whites, over the coloured races "The European must always have a hand over this uncivilised Asiatic" says he with an air of supreme contempt. This man may be anybody from the Military officer to the Anglo-Indian clerk of a local bank or firm.

The other day, the writer of this article was startled by a question from a library peon of a local college who said "Sir, what is the situation in China?" The writer being in confusion as he was not well-informed on the subject hurriedly referred to a newspaper headline and with an air of knowledge said: "It is grave."

"Sir, if it is to be like the German war, the poor people will suffer the most" said he feelingly. Being very much touched with this pathetic reflection from such an unexpected quarter and not being anxious to prolong the discussion, he left the place affecting an air of business and kept the man to suffer alone in his curious idea of the Chinese situation.

Now whatever may be the situation in China, it is certain that it cannot be graver than it exists in the imagination of,—shall we say—the "man in the street."—Yours, etc.,

SHANTI.

SHOLAPUR'S WELCOME TO GANDHIJI.

ARRANGEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR CITY, Feb. 4.

A meeting of the citizens of all shades of opinion was held on the 1st instant at Nagarseth Haribhai Devaran's house when the following committees were formed:- A Reception Committee, which has vigorously started enrolling members; a committee of 25 members to collect funds for presenting a purse to Mahatmaji for Das Memorial Fund. A volunteer corps was also formed.

KHADDAR THE ONLY SALVATION

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO C. P.

YEOTMAL, Feb. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi, after opening a Khadi Bhandar at Gondia went to Tumsar Road by train. He sold khaddar worth about Rs. 400 and later addressed a public meeting in the evening. The Tumsar Municipality presented an address to Gandhiji and a purse of Rs. 1,351 was given him.

For the All-India Deshabhandhu Memorial Fund in reply to the address Gandhiji made a brief speech emphasising on khaddar and the removal of untouchability. He said it was not possible to do village organisation without khaddar, for khaddar and khaddar alone would give the starving millions some relief.

Gandhiji and party motored to Bhandara, where he was presented with a joint address by the Local Board and the Bhandara Municipality and a purse of Rs. 3,000. Mr. Ganpatrao Pande, M.L.C., contributing Rs. 1,500. Gandhiji motored to Nagpur where he addressed a public meeting in the Chitanavis Park when he was given a purse of Rs. 5,000. In Nagpur Gandhiji gave interviews to Mr. Ragavendra Rao, the Minister of Education, and Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., who was very desirous of meeting Gandhiji. Mr. Saklatwala would have another long interview with Gandhiji at Yeotmal.

The party left Nagpur for Wardha, where Gandhiji got a purse of Rs. 4,000. At Hinganghat the Municipality presented Mahatmaji with an address and a purse of Rs. 1,200 by the public. Mahatmaji and party reached Chanda early morning on the fourth by train. A joint address by the Municipality and the District Council was presented to him.—Free Press.

YEOTMAL MUNICIPALITY GIVES ADDRESS.

MAHATMA URGES USE OF KHADDAR.

YEOTMAL, Feb. 5.

Mr. Gandhi addressed a large gathering on Saturday evening and was presented with an address of welcome by the Municipality.

A purse of Rs. 1,800 was presented to him by the citizens of Yeotmal in his reply to the address, he laid stress on the use of khaddar and removal of untouchability. Referring to the suggestion that all his collections from Yeotmal District, should be used for providing relief to the agriculturists Mr. Gandhi remarked that he could not give a definite assurance on the point, but that the amount would probably be used for Khaddar propaganda.

The silver casket in which the Municipal address was presented was sold by auction and fetched Rs. 115.

After Mr. Gandhi left for Dhamangaon, Mr. Saklatwala addressed the gathering. He urged that peasants and workers in India should be organised in order to emancipate them from the "thraldom" of the capitalists, and to raise their standard of living.—A. P.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

HAJI A. HAROON TO PRESIDE.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 5.

Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., has been selected to preside over the Khilafat Conference to be held at Lucknow on the 26th instant.—A. P.

LINSEED CROP OUTLOOK.

NAGPUR, February 5.

The report of the lineed crop for the season 1926-27 shows that frost has slightly damaged the crop.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S TERMINAL STATION.

PROPOSAL TO BE SANCTIONED?

Regarding the Government ruling about nomination of members to the Local Advisory Committee, the Chairman reminded the Committee that the question of the tenure of members had come under discussion at their first meeting about three years ago, but it had been decided at the time that the fixing of the period should be left to the various nominating bodies concerned. For his own nominee the Agent had fixed a period of one year. Since then the Railway Board, on a reference made to them by one of the State Railways, had issued orders to all State Railways limiting the tenure of office to a maximum of two years with the proviso, however, that a retiring member would be eligible for re-election.

After some discussion, it was decided that a rule on the ilnes of the Railway Board's orders should be embodied in the Constitution and Rules of Business of this Railway's Advisory Committee.

The Chairman placed on the table a copy of the Quinquennial (1927-28 to 1931-32) Forecast and referred the Committee to the different pages on which the Company's policy in regard to expenditure on new works, improvements of existing works, its financial position etc., are described at length. He also made a passing reference to the present position as regards the many large works now in progress or to be taken in hand in the near future, among which were mentioned the following:—

(1) Electrification probability of introduction of electric service being delayed until November or December of this year. (2) Terminal station in Bombay—likelihood of the proposal being sanctioned. (3) Mahaluxmi overbridge. (4) Bassein Bridges—Completion, and opening on 22nd January 1927. (5) Proposed new station building at Ahmedabad. (6) Vaiturni Bridges. (7) Proposed purchase of coalfields in Kurasia and its economical advantages. (8) Renewal and strengthening of permanent way and bridges. (9) Branch and Feeder line construction.

TENNIS.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIP.

There were only two matches down for decision on Sunday in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships, both providing interesting tennis. P. Rangaswamy bagged the first set from S. Noguchi fairly comfortably, but the latter evened up matters by taking the next set at 6|4. The Poona player asserted his superiority in the third set and won as he liked. Raja Iyer's deadly steadiness was more than a match for Taku's brilliance and hard hitting, the former winning in two straight sets.

RESULT.

MEN'S SINGLES.

P. Rangaswamy beat S. Noguchi 6|2, 4|6, 6|1.

R. S. Rajah Iyer beat Y. Taku, 6|2, 6|4.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYM. COURTS.

No. 1.—M. K. Gadgil and A. M. Kati v. R. S. Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanashyamsinji at 4 p.m. followed by Mrs. Row and J. W. Harvy v. Mrs. Lucas and Raja Iyer.

No. 2.—Miss Row and Miss Binning v. Mrs. Race and Miss Talyarkhan at 4 p.m.

PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of the matches played on Sunday, the 6th instant.

Men's Singles.—P. Rangaswamy beat S. Noguchi, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1.

R. S. Raja Iyer beat Y. Taku, 6-2, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S TENNIS MATCHES.

The following matches are fixed for today (Monday) to be played at the Hindu Gymkhana Courts.

M. K. Gadgil and A. M. Kati v/s. Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanashyamsinhji followed by Mrs. Row and J. M. Jarvey v/s. Mrs. Lucas and Raja Iyer.

Miss Row and Miss Binning v/s. Mrs. Race and Miss Talyarkhan.

The matches will be played at 4 p.m

WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 6.

The weather has been dry except for local showers in the West Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur. The temperature is above the normal from the Bombay Deccan to Bengal. A fresh disturbance is approaching the frontier.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

In the review of the administration of the District Boards in the Punjab, during the year 1925-26, the Government of the Punjab state that most of the reports indicate an increasing interest displayed by the members of the Boards in the conduct of their affairs. The improvement in the financial position of the Boards is due to the increased grants given by the Government.—A. P.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DISASTROUS IMPORT OF FOREIGN COTTON.

Mr. Dwarkadas L. Saraya writes to say that in his capacity as an auditor while checking the balance of stock of certain mills at the end of last year, he noted several bales of American cotton in each mill. "Thanks to the perverse exchange policy of the Government of India and especially its finance member, Sir Basil Blackett which clearly provides a bounty of 12 1/2 per cent. for foreign goods," says Mr. Saraya, "foreign raw material has not only found its way into this country, but its consumption appears cheaper to our millowners than our country-grown cotton." But the writer wishes to put before Indian millowners this question: "Who are the customers of our mill-made cloth? Not the American farmers but the Indian peasants. If Indian mill-owners do not purchase raw material from Indian peasants, they reduce the purchasing power of the latter. The Indian peasantry are the sole consumers of the coarse cloth produced by Indian mills. Therefore by buying American cotton as a result of the 18d. ratio, the millowners may derive some passing prfit but only to cut their own throubs in th elong run by reducing the purchasing power of the Indian peasant.

What is wanted to check this disastrous import of foreign raw material is not individual but collective action. Our merchants and millowners' is to combine and duty take concerted measures against the importation of foreign cotton."

SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

Mr. Charandas Devji Dalal would like to bring to the notice of the public "the difference of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and its Committees regarding the question of cow slaughter. In 1922, Mr. W. T. Halai "the then corporator" forwarded a motion for preventing the slaugter of cows in the Municipal slaughter houses of Bombay. A resolution was passed in November 1923 by which the matter was referred for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and for report to a committee. The only thing that the committee did, however, was to obtain counsel's opinion and to abide by it. The functions of this rejunct committee were entrusted to the Market and Gardens Committee of the Corporation. This Committee, too, says the writer "has slept over the matter."

DHARWAR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

"Pro Bono Publico" writes from Dharwar "of evils of party factions of a very severe type" in the Dharwar Municipality. He relates the achievements of Mr. Hulkoti who had to fight these evils since he succeeded the late Mr. N. G. Kargudri as President of the Dharwar Municipality in 1921. The writer speaks of the strong and resolute action which characterised the administration of Mr. Hulkoti and among the "good many improvements" in the administratnon and the financial position of the Municipality, mentions the realisation of a sum of Rs. 80,000 for the Municipality through the sale of the open space round about the market. The present Mountford market is the result of Mr. Hulkoti's work. But then comes the story of the jealousies, manoeuvres and party intrigues which led to the failure of his scheme for a new Municipal building and his own defeat at the elections of 1923.

Mr. Hulkoti was succeeded by "the young and inexperienced" Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil and a split came about through two rival parties each working in opposition to the other. Mr. Patil's party set out to undo all the work of Mr. Hulkoti. The former relaxed control so wisely exercised by thhe latter with the result that discipline suffered and the public could not get their affairs seen to, and their grievances remained unredressed. Defalcations to the extent of about Rs. 1,600 committed by a Tax karkun who subsequently committed suicide, and considerable mismanagement in the office and administration work within the first year and a half of Mr. Patil's presidentship were, according to "Pro Bono Publico," the results of this relaxation of disciplinary control during Mr. Patil's administration.

"Then came Mr. Pathan to be the President" says the writer. "But whatever the methods by which Mr. Pathan succeeded to the Presidentship, he soon set about to reform the administration. With the aid of two other gentlemen "many of the evils that had crept in (sic) the Municipality were brought to light." By writing to the Government, the services of an Auditor were secured, who having looked into the evils, got a resolution passed by which the Chief Officer, the Secretary and the Inspector were either to be compelled to leave or be suspended pending the auditing of the accounts. According to the Auditor's report there was no fraud but much irregularity and mismanagement and the remedy lay in a complete overhauling of the whole system.

The three officers at present on compulsory leave have appealed to be re-admitted to their posts. The writer pleads strongly that the Municipality should deal with this application with the sole idea of serving the interests of the city.

RE-PRINT MR. SAKLATVALA'S SPEECHES.

Messrs. S. V. Bhide, V. D. Naphad and V. R. Dhavale have made a suggestion that Mr. Saklatvala's speeches should be reprinted in book form. "He has something to teach all," they say, "from Mahatma Gandhi down to Mr. Horniman." And therefore, his speeches and interviews during his visit to India should be reprinted in book-form.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta acquitted on Friday Mr. B. Harlow of the Asiatic Petroleum Company who was charged with having rashly and negligently handled explosive substances.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Procession of Medical Students and Nurses in aid of Hospital Fund.

Demonstrations of six wheeled motor lorries by Army Headquarters at Ghatkopar, 11 am.

Municipal Corporation, 3-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

Annual prize distribution and exhibition of work of students of J. J. Art School, 5-15 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A wall calendar for 1927 from Pilfren Chemical Works, 182, Ripon Road, Byculla.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

THE J. J. SCHOOL OF ART EXHIBITION.

The annual prize-giving ceremony and the exhibition of the work of students of the Sir J. J. School of Art will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), 5-15 p.m.

LECTURE ON BIBLICAL PERSIAN KINGS.

Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji J. Modi, C.I.E., B.A., Ph.D., J.P., etc. will deliver a lecture on "The Persian Kings of Biblical History" at Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, illustrated with lantern slides today (Monday) at 6 p.m. Mr. E. J. Judah, B.A., LL.B., will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The annual Elocution Competition of the Union will come off on Saturday (the 12th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge. Entries close on the 11th inst., and should reach Mr. S. M. Merchant, Sherly Rajan Road, Bandra.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OLD BOYS' UNION

The past students of the Bombay National College gathered in the Congress premises, where the College was formerly situated, on the 1st instant and celebrated the College Day. About 35 members including four professors were present. Professor Butch was voted to the chair.

G. I. P. RLY. SEASON TICKET FOUND.

Pass No. 069 from Thana to Bombay available by main line for one month ending 26-2-27 has been found. The owner should apply to the Secretary, The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between 3 to 6 p.m. and take delivery of the same.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary in acknowledging the receipt of the contributions towards the above School, says the total amount of contributions now has reached Rs. 5,25,817, which ed, viz., Rs. 5,25,594-0-4.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.'S SPECIAL PRIZES.

Mr. A. V. Dighe, Honorray Secretary, Bombay Shorthand Writers' Association, writes: "In continuation of my announcement that the Bombay Shorthand Writers' Association will take a competitive test in Shorthand and Typewriting in April, at which two medals will be given to the successful candidate in each of the subjects, I beg further to announce that at the said examination the Remington Typewriter Co. (Bombay) Ltd., have offered one gold and one silver medal suitably inscribed to be presented to the successful candidate."

LOCATION OF MUNICIPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Mr. N. V. Pathare writes:—"The Ferguson Road Municipal Girls' School was for a long time housed in a very comfortable and convenient building. To my great surprise I learnt yesterday that it was being removed to another building where the classes are to be located in shops on the ground floor facing the road. The place is very close to a big country liquor shop. Is this a proper place for school for girls who are usually from 6 to 10 years old? Have the Schools Committee no sense of responsibility as to the health of the youngsters entrusted to their charge? Will any of our corporators take the matter immediately in hand?"

IRREGULARITIES ON B. B. & C. I. RLY.

One of the increasing irregularities on the B.B. and C.I. Railway lines, writes Mr. Jhabvala from personal investigations made is that the authorities do not seem to take reasonable care of the general behaviour of lower staff towards each other. Only the other day there was a fight at Bandra between a Parsee and Anglo-Indian both Railway servants. One more of a similar nature took place at Churchgate, a third at Balsar and so forth. I do not desire to enter into the details of each individual case but it may be noted that ordinarily the Hindoo employee does not present a fighting attitude, but the Parsee employee shows resistance and there follows a regular hand to hand scuffle. The company owes a duty to the aggrieved party to investigate into the matter and set matters right by avoiding the racial issue.

MAJOR S. D. BILLIMORIA DEAD

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

The death has occurred of Major S. D. Billimoria, Acting Assistant Director, Public Health, Lahore. The deceased arrived here only a fortnight ago. While on a tour last week he contracted influenza and returned to Lahore on the day of death in a very bad condition. The funeral was attended by a representative of the Governor, Malik Firoz khan Noon, minister of public health, Colonel Bakhle, Inspector General, Civil Hospitals and other members of the service present in Lahore.—A.P.

A HOUSE BREAKER GETS JAIL

TRUNKFUL OF STOLEN GOODS PLEDGED.

Receiving certain information that one Kalya was loitering about Sandhurst Road, P. C. No. 238|B Abdulla Amir Khan, attached to the Dongri Police Station kept a watch on the movements of Kalya and found out that the man was of a damaged character with four previous convictions. The constable accordingly arrested him on suspicion and after detaining the man for inquiries, ascertained that he had pledged some property with a Marwari who, on being questioned, produced a trunkful of various articles which were found to have been stolen from a house at 15th Lane Kamatipura on the 13th December last.

The accused Kalya, was accordingly charged with house-breaking and theft by Deputy-Inspector Sait of the Dongri Police Station and pleaded guilty. His Worship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PEST OF BIG GANG.

THEFT OF RS. 50,000 PROPERTY

The case which has been the subject of investigations, by the C.I.D. during the last two months and which resulted in the rounding up of a big gang of alleged thieves, bossed by a Parsee named Cama, has now been staged before Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate. Cama and five others are placed on various charges of burglary, theft, receiving and disposing of stolen property and aiding and abetting one another in the commission of these offences.

The property involved in these cases amount to half a lakh, of which Rs. 35,000 are in the shape of Port Trust Bonds and the rest consists of ornaments wearing apparel, cash and miscellaneous things of value.

Mr. DeCunha, Police Prosecutor is conducting the case for the Crown.

POLICE COMPLIMENTED.

OPEN AIR GAMBLERS CONVICTED

Open air gambling or what is known in law as "street gambling" is a vice that dies hard. Two men Kurbhan and Yusufally were charged with gambling on the streets in 5th Lane, Kamatipura, in that they gave and accepted bets on horses that were to run at the races on Saturday last. Two police constables noticed one accused pretending to idle on a cot in the lane, in front of his shop, and every time somebody appeared to accost him and give him a chit which he slipped under his seat. The constables went up, on seeing accused No. 1 to pass some money to No. 2, and asked the accused to stand up. As the accused declined to stand up, the constables forcibly raised them to their feet and "chits" were found concealed under their seats, containing even bets of Rs. 100, and various doubles and trebles. The trying Magistrates Khan Saheb Curtay and Rao Bahadur Pai complimented the constables on their smart work, also Deputy Inspector Samson who had made subsequent inquiries in the case. The accused were fined Rs. 50 and Rs. 150 respectively.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

COUNCIL TO MEET "SAK"

At the request of Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., an urgent meeting of the members of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the Congress House to exchange views with him, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Monday.)

AHMEDABAD AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

In the General Meeting held on 6th January 1927 at Ahmedabad under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. E. Chatfield, Commissioner, N. D., it has been decided to hold the annual grand Agricultural show of the Bombay Presidency at Ahmedabad from 1st to 12th December 1927, under the Presidentship of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. An Executive Committee of 20 members has been appointed: many patrons have been enlisted from amongst the Ruling Chiefs, Sardars and other Gentry of Kathiawar and Gujarat, and more are being enlisted. It is hoped that sufficient funds will be raised through the willing co-operation of all classes of the public.

DR. JIVANJI J. MODI'S LECTURES.

Dr. Jivanji J. Modi's lectures will be delivered as under:—

To-day (Monday) at 6 p.m., at Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, under the Presidency of Mr. Meyer Nissim, on "The Kings of Persia in Biblical History." The lecture will be illustrated with slides.

On 14th inst. (Monday), at 6 p.m. before the Y. M. C. A. Lamington Road, on "Some aspects of Zoroastranism".

On 11th March (Friday), at 6 p.m., before the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli, on "The Achaemenian Kings of Persia in their Sculptures". The lecture will be illustrated with slides.

IN AID OF HOSPITAL FUND.

PROCESSION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS AND NURSES.

PROGRAMME OF "LAUGH AND AY."

The medical students and nurses of Bombay have come forward to help His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in raising money for the Hospital Fund by organising a procession to-day. The procession will start from the Sir J. J. Hospital at 9-30 a.m. and will pass through the principal streets of Bombay, viz., Bhendi Bazar, Pydhownie; Kalbadevi Road, Loharchawl, Gruickshank Road, Mint Road to the Museum and thence back in the Hornby Road, Crawford Market, Shaik Memon Street, Moti Bazar, Bhuleshwar Road, Thakurdwar Road, Girgaum Road, Chowpatty and back via Lamington Road. The procession will halt at various places on the way and parties of students dressed in fancy costumes and wearing masks and nurses will collect money all along the route.

The procession will consist of several lorries, which will have tableau in them representing an operation scene, dentistry, deformities, infant welfare and hygiene. Two hundred students and nurses will take part in this Grand Rally and the public of Bombay should not miss this unique effort of the local medicos and liberally fill the collection boxes. .....

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has issued an appeal in connection with the procession:

PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING.

CLOWNISH COSTUMES AND MASKED FACES.

Judging from the scenes of wild enthusiasm displayed by medical students of both sexes at the premises of Messrs. Powell and Co., (Nair Hospital) on Sunday evening, to-day's (Monday's) demonstration for collection of funds for the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund promises to be a grand affair. About half-a-dozen lorries exhibiting various operations in a regular hospital have been kept fully equipped with the apparatus for demonstration. Red, Indigo, Green and Yellow form the principal hues of the decoration.

Posters with catching inscriptions take a prominent place round about the lorries. While one of the lorries is loaded with the emblems of deformities and the human skeletan, another carries an operation table with arrangements for Surgeon and nurses, a third is intended to display dental operations, a fourth is a hygiene lorry, malaria and so on, and a sixth carries the effigy of death with the front poster beginning with "Beware of Me." Some of the prominent inscriptions in the posters run, "There is a debt of Charity and compassion, of relief and succour, payable from one man to another." With what measures you mete, it shall be measured to you again." Mouth is the gateway of life, guard it well". The Hindu Punch once wrote 'Charity, they name is Bombay'".

To add to the attraction of the demonstration, Slowinsh costumes will form the outfit of the boy students, and masked faces will be another source of attraction. Asked as to what all this meant, a prominent doctor told our representative that "the aim is to look stupid as possible," as, that would be a greater attraction for the people. It is said that students of the fair sex have also been provided with such costumes.

Therefore, the grand scale on which the demonstration has been arranged, is certain to result in liberal collection.

The procession of the collection party starts this (Monday) morning at 9-30 from the J. J. Hospital and will reach the Prince of Wales Museum by about 1 p.m. Covering the route via Kalbadevi. At the Royal Institute of Science the party will partake of refreshments and again at 2 p.m. will start back covering the Crawford Market right up to the Opera House where the procession will be split up in two parts, one proceeding to the areas round Chowpatty and the other J. J. Hospital via Lamington Road and Grant Road.

The collection boxes, scarfs and badges were distributed to the volunteers on Sunday evening and Dr. Nadgir, Dean of the Grant Medical College addressed the volunteers as to what they should do on the following day. The Dean promised a holiday if they collected Rs. 5,000. This was received with loud cheers.

The following is the programme arranged for the procession:—

Starting at 9-30 a.m. from J. J. Hospital, the procession will halt at the following places:—Sandhurst Road Corner (Bhendi Bazaar), Pydhownie (Mumbadevi Square opp: Jain Mandir), Kalbadevi Ramwadi Naka, Princess Street, Municipal Office, Mint Road (Wright and Co.), Ballard Estate (Sudama House) and Museum.

Starting back from Museum at 2 p.m., the procession will halt at Esplanade Road (Churchgate Street), Evans Fraser, Market, Mulji Jetha Shaikh Memon Street, Cathedral Street, Thakurdwar, Cinema Majestic and Royal Opera House. Here the procession will break up into two parties. One party will go round to Chowpatti and the other will go via, Lamington Road, Grant Road to J. J. Hospital.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY FOR BENGAL.

MR. N. SARKAR'S RESOLUTION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar, Chief whip and Secretary of the Swaraj Party in the Bengal Council has given notice of the following resolution:—

The Council recommends to the Government of Bengal to move the Government of India to take the necessary steps for the purpose of changing the structure and policy of the Government of India Act of 1919 in such a way as to ensure the following fundamental reforms for the establishment of Responsible Government in this presidency; abolition of what is known as the system of Dyarchy in the Government of Bengal and its replacement by unitary Government responsible to and removable by a Legislature consisting of members wholly elected by a wide electorate due and adequate provision being made for the representation of all important minorities; the status of the Governor should be that a constitutional Governor acting on the advice of the Ministers responsible to the legislature; the Provincial Government should have acknowledged authority over all provincial subjects subject to the general control and residuary powers of the Central Government in all inter-Provincial and All-India matters; the revenue alloted to the Province should form a separate provincial fund vested in the Provincial Government and the Provincial Government should have full power and control over its finances; readjustment of the sources of revenue and taxation between the Central and Provincial Government should be effected so as to ensure to the latter adequate sources of revenue for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities; the Provincial Government should have full power over its officials as regards appointment dismissal, pay, pension and all other conditions of service with due provision for the safeguarding of the claims of the covenanted officers already in service or in teh receipt of pension.—A. P.

DUTY ON NON-BRITISH STEEL ARTICLES.

SUGGESTION OF INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CALCUTTA, February 5.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce had communicated to the Government of India its suggestion on the proposed amendment to the Indian Steel Protection Act, The Chamber is opposed to the proposal to confer the power to the Governor-General-in-Council to vary the rate of duty leviable on seel articles of non-British manufacture, which, the Chamber thinks, is an admission of the principle of Imperial Preference. The Chamber, however, thinks that it is necessary to retain the powers of the Governor-General to vary the rate of duty in close adjustment with the changing conditions. The Chamber suggests the inclusion of a proviso in the Bill for the establishment of a permanent machinery under the advice of which, the Governor-General-in-Council should act in the matter of the variation of the tariff, with regard to goods of non-British manufacture.

With regard to the scheme of protection, the Chamber suggests the alternative method of duty-cum-bounty. and says that the scale of duty may to a certain extent be reduced, reduction being made good in the form of bounty.—A. P.

REBELS ENTRENCHED IN OPORTO.

BOMBARDED FROM AEROPLANES.

LONDON, February 6.

A Lisbon telegram says that Government troops with which aeroplanes are co-operating are bombarding the quarter in Oporto in which rebels have entrenched themselves. A rebellion has broken out in other parts of North Portugal but the situation except in Oporto is now in hand.—Reuter

THREE HOURS' INTERVIEW.

MAHARAO OF CUTCH SEES DEPUTATION.

DESIRE TO TALK WITH MR. TAIRSEE.

(From Our Correspondent)

CUTCH MANDVI, February 5.

His Highness the Maharao of Cutch received the deputation of the Cutchi National Conference this afternoon at the Travellers' Bungalow. The deputation that waited upon His Highness consisted of Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas (President); Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee; D. Poonshi Mehisri; Mr. Gulamhusen Sunnawala; Mr Velji Lakhamsi Napu; Mr. Khimji Kayani; Mr. Ravaji Sojpal; Mr. Shivdas Champsi; Mr. Premji Chanda; Mr. Mathuradas Matani and Mr. Purshotam Dhanji. The time given was 2 o'clock (Cutchi Time) but His Highness came with his Private Secretary, Mr. Surayashanker Mehta, after 3 (Cutchi Time). The Police Commissioner, Mr. Abdul Rashid Khan was also present. The members had to stand on the verandah for a time. When they were called in they had to take their shoes outside and had to go in barefooted. The Maharao was accompanied by the Yuvaraj Madhubasahib. Your representative was not admitted.

A HEART TO HEART TALK.

The interview lasted for nearly three hours. Maharao stated in reply to the address presented by the President of the deputation that he would like to have free and unfettered and candid talk with the members of the deputation. He would look at the matter with sympathy and co-operation and he expected that the members would reciprocate the same feelings. Then he went through the resolutions one by one with the members of the deputation and at the end of the interview he sent for your representative and expressed his regret that he had made him wait so long but explained to him that as he desired to have a heart to heart talk he did not admit him, but he was of the opinion that a public matter should be discussed publicly. But to prevent any possible misunderstanding if every word of what passed was reported, a correct statement of what passed will be issued to-morrow in consultation with the President. Turning to the members of the deputation he said that if they were in a body or as individual members see him here or in Bombay and he would be very much pleased to see them..... .. ..

MR. TAIRSEE'S SILENCE.

Turning to Mr. Tairsee he stated that he had not the pleasure of hearing the voice of Mr. Tairsee. He would like to have a long talk with him. Mr. Tairsee in reply stated that as he had promised to be on good manners and had to carry out the mandate of the President fully, he was unable to have that talk at present. The Maharao said that he would like to hear him privately, if not publicly. The deputation then took leave of His Highness and departed.

BRAHMINS AND SANDHURST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—I was surprised to read the misleading report of your correspondent in the issue of the 15th instant that Mr. R. H. Limaye of Poona is the first Brahmin admitted to Sandhurst. This is really a slaughter of the truth. Mr Bhalchandra Pandurang Walavalkar, the son of the present Revenue Minister, Sawantwadi, hailing from the Gaud Brahmin community equally shares this so-called unique honour. I am a non-believer in the hereditary greatness of a particular caste nor do I hold that the Brahmins are sprung from the head of Brahman. I cannot, however, remain without condemning the mischievous attempts of a Jew coterie of interested Brahmins to look upon the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin community as non-Brahmins. When the country is longing for unity, such attempts tend to produce acrimony and bitterness of spirit among the various seats. It is this narrow communalism and sectarianism that has disrupted the forces of national strength and fostured the growth of the Non-Brahmin movement. I hope, dear Editor, that you will kindly publish this letter in the next issue of your valued paper and do justice to the Gaud Brahmin community.—Yours, etc.

N. G. SAMANT

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

MADRAS M. L. C. JOINS ARABINDO'S ASHRAM.

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 5.

Mr. C. Narayana Reddi (Swarajist) M. L. C. from Anantapur, has now come to live here and it is understood, he has become a member of the Arabindo Ashram. He has been paying frequent visits of late to Babu Arabindo's house. He is the youngest member of the Madras Lagislative Council, to which he was elected against Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillai and Mr. G. Rameswara Rao.

It might be recalled in this connection that Babu Anil Baran Roy of Bengal, another M.L.C. joined the Ashram after his release last year.—Free Press.

A Rangoon message says: "Japanese making the vast possibilities of trade in India nufactures and merchants associations, realiz and Burma, recently deputed a party of commissioners to tour India and Burma with a view to interest prominent business houses in Japanese industries. The party consists of six men and they carry with them a comprehensive range of samples of Japanese goods. The party lives in Rangoon for some time.—Free Press.

PERPETUATION OF MR HITCHCOCK'S MEMORY.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE'S EFFORTS.

CALICUT MUNICIPALITY'S CLEAR ANSWER.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, Feb. 1.

The name of Mr. Hitchcock who was the District Superintendent of Police in Malabar, when the rebellion broke out cannot be unfamiliar to your readers. It was the unsympathetic and provocative policy he pursued towards those identified with the Non-co-operation movement and particularly with the Moplahs, that was largely responsible for that unhappy event. It was the same policy which he pursued afterwards in handling the rebellion that was responsible for intensifying and prolonging it. But the Government considered him as the saviour of Malabar and bestowed on him promotion and titles. And now that he is no more some officials and titled gentry, are at work to establish a memorial of his.

A self-constituted committee, consisting of some Police Officers, planters and titled Rajas has come into being at Malappuram far away in the interior, in the heart of the "Moplahnad' and is making frantic efforts to foist the memorial on the public. Among others approached for contribution was the Calicut Municipal Council. That body decided by a majority not to have anything to do with the proposed memorial. As a member remarked the infamous wagon tragedy which originated at Tirur was a sufficient memorial to Hitchcock.

The committee next turned its attention to Tellicherry where the public prosecutor, Diwan Bahadur Narayana Kurup who, by the way, has never been known to take part in any public function was prevailed upon to convene a public meetnig. But the public was so much opposed to the memorial proposal that the meeting was a failure.

NOT AN EXPONENT OF INACTION.

TRIBUTES TO SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

Before a large and representative gathering of men and women, Mr. N. N. Gupta, a colleague of Swami Vivekananda read a paper on the life of the illustrious Swami at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday evening. Mr. K. Natarajan presided. Besides the organisers, the office-bearers of the Ramkrishna Mission, Messrs. F. J. Ginwata and B. N. Motiwala were among those present.

Mr. Natarajan at the outset said that they had gathered there that evening to celebrate the 65th Birthday of Swami Vivekananda. He requested Mr. Gupta to read his paper.

Mr. Gupta after expressing his gratefulness for giving him an opportunity to speak about the great Swami, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Swami Vivekananda whom the speaker happened to know since childhood. The speaker vividly narrated his reminiscences of the great Sanyasin and quoted a number of examples which showed the outstanding merits of the Swami.

NOT A PHILOSOPHY OF INACTION.

Professor Bhagwat who spoke next said that although the fragile body of Swami Vivekandana was no longer among them, his spirit lived and the great force of his illustrious work was present among them to that day. Prof. Bhagwat referred to the different aspects of the Swami's life and his work and said that Swami Vivekananda had proved that Vedanta was not a philosophy of inaction but that of constant action and that it was the only panacea for all evils.

Swami Sharvananda then treated the audience with a long and spirited discourse on the life and work of Swami Vivekananda. He said that the life and message of Swami Vivekananda were a matter of history by that time and it had been so interpreted by different persons as to suit their actual life of work-a-day affairs. The outstanding characteristic of the Swami was his boldness and fearlessness. The speaker gave an instance of the Swami's fearlessness. When once in his young age, the Swami had gone to bed, he saw a large cobra above him. He did not fear at all and lay down in the bed and slept. Such was the courage of the Swami. What India needed most at the present day was the Swami's boldness, fearlessness and courage of conviction. The sons and daughters of India had no time to weep or think of anything that would slacken their undauntedness.

VEDANTA TO THE DOOR OF ALL.

The Hindu religion was degraded to an unmeasureable depth and they had begun to take customs—achara—as religion. In Malabar which Swami Vivekananda called a land of lunacy dogs and cats were allowed to enter Brahmin's house but not the so-called untouchables. Such spirit degraded the national life of the country and set the masses in a state of revolt against the classes. The human soul was really hankering after social and economical equality. With that object socialism and other isms had been in existence. But if one looked to Vedanta there was no need to study the several isms fighting for equality. To a student of Vedanta everyone human or animal was equal. It was high time, concluded the speaker, Vedanta was brought to the door of every man.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair and the speakers.

SPEED CAR OVERTURNED.

FAMOUS RACING MOTORIST INJURED

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Paris.—The famous British racing motorist Eldridge sustained serious injuries while attempting at Monthlery to beat five and ten kilometre records. His motor car which was travelling at 210 kilometres per hour overturned. Eldridge has been taken to hospital in a critical condition.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1927.

PROGRESSIVE DETERIORATION.

One of the most important and reliable tests to ascertain whether a country is materially progressing or not, is whether public health in that country is improving. In the light of this test we can unhesitatingly assert that England and Wales are progressing because in these countries public health is improving from year to year. Material progress leads to improvement in public health and improvement in public health means increase in the welfare of the people. A country, which is materially progressing, has a low birth rate, low death rate, low rate of infantile mortality and a long expectation of life. Judged by this sound and scientific test, India is not materially progressing. Public health in India is not only not improving but is deteriorating from year to year. The most important cause of this miserable state of affairs is the grinding poverty of the people. When we examine the vital statistics of India all rosy pictures about growing material prosperity vanish in a moment and we are confronted with the most serious problem of how to arrest the progressive deterioration in the health and vitality of the people. The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India has just issued, after an unconscionably long delay, his report on the state of public health in British India in 1924. In summarising the outstanding vital statistics and facts for 1924 he observes: "Firstly the birth rate fell from 35·06 per mile in 1923 to 34·48 per mille in 1924. Secondly the death rate rose from 25·00 per mille in 1923 to 28·49 per mile in 1924, and thirdly the infantile death rate rose from 176 in 1923 to 189 in 1924". These figures are a sufficiently eloquent answer to the question whether India is materially progressing or not. When we assert that India is not materially progressing we are charged with a political bias and unscientific economic attitude. Can Sir Basil and Sir Charles Innes reconcile the phenomena of an increasing death rate, increasing infant mortality and decreasing expectation of life with their glowing pictures of increasing material prosperity in India?

It is true that the figures of only one year do not enable us to draw permanent conclusions but it is also true that they prove beyond doubt the general characteristics of public health. The birth rate has fallen from 35·06 to 34·45. This fall of ·51 in the birth rate is welcome. It should be noted that the extraordinary high birth rate in India—one of the highest in the world—is not the result of a normally composed, prosperous and healthy population, but it is the result of an abnormally composed, poor and unhealthy population. The most outstanding feature of our economic life is the unbearable poverty of the masses. It is admitted that the majority of the people in India live on an irreducible minimum of subsistence, and that an appreciably large number are perpetually living below the margin of the barest subsistence—in short, in semi-starvation. These people have no stake in existence, they have nothing to lose by multiplying; hence they indulge in irresponsible and reckless multiplication. Thousands of children are born when they are not wanted and when there is no provision for them; hence they walk out from this world as soon as they enter it. The statistics relating to infantile mortality in 1924 show that 22·8 per cent. of the total deaths occurred during the first year of life. This is an abnormal and heart-rending situation. We have become so callous that we are not at all touched by this criminal wastage of human life and energy. We can realize the seriousness of the problem when we remember that in England and Wales birth-rate has progressively decreased upto 18 per mille. We must try to reduce our birth rate to 20 per mille. Our death rate is the highest in the world. But for the year under review instead of falling, it has increased by 3·47 per mille. Whilst the birth rate fell by 5 per mille the death rate has increased and that is a sufficient indication of the fact that the wastage of human life and energy has also increased. It is very important to note that during last year in England and Wales the death rate was only 11·6 per mille and that it is the lowest on record. The figures for birth rate and death rate in England and Wales show that when a country is materially progressing both the rates fall *pari passu*. It is also important to emphasize that we can achieve a low birth rate and a low death rate most effectively by diffusing material prosperity among the people and by enabling them to raise their standard of life. With a progressive rise in the standard of life both the birth rate and the death rate automatically fall and if we desire to achieve the result our main concern should be to increase our national dividend and to remove the poverty of the people. We must conserve all the wealth that is produced and we must increase our production. With the help of medical science, with an increase in national dividend, with a diffusion of national prosperity, with the abolition of social evils, with the spread of education and with the modernisation of our outlook on life, there is no reason why India should not be able to reduce her birth rate and death rate to 20 and 12 respectively. Child marriages, unsocial customs, foolish desire of parents and grand parents to see the face of grand-children, the custom of sending girls to their husbands' houses as soon as they attain puberty, and the criminal attitude which considers girls fit to be mothers as soon as they attain puberty, ignorance of elementary principles of hygiene and decency, want of medical help and, above all grinding poverty of the people are responsible for high birth rate and high death rate. We require an all round social, economic, political and religious reformation to prevent the criminal wastage of life.

A careful study of the report of the Public Health Commissioner makes one sad and pessimistic about India's future. All attempts to win Swaraj will be futile if we are going to allow our people to deteriorate physically from year to year. All talk about economic development will be meaningless if our population is to deteriorate in health and vitality. It is time our leaders took up seriously the questions of urgent social reform—abolition of child marriages, raising the age of consent and the abandonment of stupid customs. We want education and want it as soon as possible. It is a crime both for the legislatures and the Government not to make primary education free and compulsory on the flimsy grounds of financial stringency. Above all, we want to develop our country industrially. We must stop the continuous and growing drain of wealth from this country. Without stopping this drain, without increasing our production, without social reconstruction and spread of education, it is impossible to achieve improvement in public health.

SWARAJISTS OVERRULED.

Our fears have largely come true. The Swarajists in the Assembly, at any rate a large number of them, have cut a sorry figure by refusing even at this critical juncture to commit themselves as a party to support the 16d. ratio, and it is perfectly clear that left to itself the Party would not have come to any compelling decision in the matter. The opposition of Pundit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party, and of some of his followers like Dewan Chaman Lal now explains the halting attitude the Gauhati Congress was induced to adopt and the farce of a redundant inquiry that the Working Committee was forced to go through. We have not been vouchsafed the reasons of high statesmanship that have enervated the Pundit who only six months ago was so firmly opposed to the official ratio as to lift the ban then placed on the Assembly and muster his party strong at Simla to frustrate the disastrous tactics of the Finance Member. Dewan Chaman Lal has, however, placed his cards on the table and has frankly opposed the 16d. ratio "from the Labour point of view." Of course he means that the resumption of the lower ratio would raise the prices of all commodities and would thus injure the wage-earners of the country. Judging from past experience we are inclined to think that Mr. Chaman Lal's principles and practice in the domain of economics are rather slippery. For though political memories are generally short, we have not yet forgotten the astute silence Mr. Chaman Lal chose to preserve in the later stages of the Steel Protection Bill after he had criticised several provisions of the Bill, of course, as usual "from the Labour point of view." We, therefore, need not ask him if in his opinion all the prices have already been adjusted to the 18d. ratio and if Labour would not fare worse under that ratio on account of the serious injury it is bound to inflict on the premier Indian industry of the country. On the other hand, Mr. Doraiswamy would still like to hear Sir Basil Blackett before making up his mind on this great question—which is on a par with having the benefit of Lord Lytton's view before deciding on the release of the Bengal detenus.

It is, therefore, some consolation to learn that the Working Committee of the Congress has finally and resolutely decided in favour of the people's ratio and overruled by an overwhelming majority the pusillanimous advice of Pundit Motilal Nehru to leave it open to members to vote as they liked. But then the question arises if the Congress Party in the Assembly will loyally carry out the fresh mandate of the Working Committee, which should be deemed as authoritative as that of the Congress itself. Our anxiety in this matter is enhanced by the open threat that Dewan Chaman Lal hurled at the Committee in advance, that there "would be a breach in the Party" if a mandate was given to it on such economic questions. Is it then possible that some—or many—Congress members, while appearing to submit to the Committee's resolution, may nullify it in most entirely in practice by remaining absent from the Assembly when this question comes up for discussion? We understand that an announcement on the Ratio Bill is likely to be made by the Home Member to-day. May we then ask for a clear statement of policy from the Leader of the Congress Party also if his followers—one and all—will make it a point to vote solidly against the Government Bill on this vital question and cooperate with the other parties in the fulfilment of a great national duty?

MISLEADING AND MISCHIEVOUS

We publish elsewhere the letters addressed by Messrs. B. F. Madon and Husseinbhoy Laljee to us as well as the "Times of India" which, as we have already pointed out, has committed a grievous wrong by prematurely publishing a garbled version of the proceedings of the Excise Committee. Both these gentlemen have emphatically condemned the propagandist attempt of our contemporary and Mr. Madon has rightly stigmatised its report as at once misleading and mischievous. As Mr. Husseinbhoy points out, the last meeting of the Committee concluded its sittings at 4.30 on Friday last when the original draft was again redrafted in view of the dissenting minutes presented by several members. As there is a likelihood of some further changes—however slight—being introduced in the report, which is thus neither signed nor submitted to Government, no authoritative pronouncement can be made about the gist of its reasoning or recommendations. We are also glad to learn that some other members besides Messrs. Madon and Pradhan have also submitted their dissenting minutes to the Committee. Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee has already made his position clear and we are sure that other members also will lose no time in telling the "Times of India" what they think of its shameless advocacy of the vested interests of the liquor vendors and the Excise Department.

As the veil has been lifted from the proceedings of this Committee Mr. Madon has naturally thought it necessary to correct some of the amazing errors perpetrated by our contemporary. In the first instance, "only three members out of nine—two Government men and the third the Chairman of the European Chamber of Commerce—concur in accepting the figure of 6 1|4 crores without reservations." Secondly, "three other members do not agree that anything like 4 1|2 crores was to be raised in the near future"—in order to effect Prohibition. Lastly, the suggestion about the difficulty of enforcing Prohibition is also misleading as during the discussion four members expressed their dissent from this view. And the "Times of India" has well been convicted out of its own mouth by Mr. Madon; for the charge of carrying on a propaganda on behalf of liquor interests, out of which it tries to wriggle out in vain, has been more thoroughly brought home to it by its latest performance which Mr. Madon has rightly characterised "as a further piece of propaganda in the interests of the continuance of the drink evil and as unfair to the other members whose views are not simultaneously placed before the public." We hope the Committee and the Government will not allow this episode to pass unnoticed and will take such disciplinary action in the matter as will make a repetition of such indecent manoeuvres impossible in the future.

CONDONATION NOT CONDEMNATION.

Sir Grimwood Mears, the Chairman of the Lloyd's Folly Committee, does not like adjectives. He resents the term "white washing" being applied to the report which he and his colleagues brought out. Mr. Manu Subedar in his statement to the Associated Press, characterises the report as a misleading document and gives chapter and verse to prove his contention to the hilt. Sir Grimwood Mears will not relish this adjective too, but public opinion in India will. Mr. Manu Subedar, whose minute of dissent in the report of the local committee appointed by the Government of Bombay, revealed several serious errors and miscalculations on the part of those in charge of Lloyd's Folly, is compelled to point out that the Mears Committee has not even had the courtesy of acknowledging, although it has endorsed, every point raised by him. It quotes long extracts from the evidence of important official witnesses, but not a single one from a non-official source. It has tried to condone official incompetency instead of condemning it. Its suggestions, if carried out, will be a serious menace to the stability of the finances of this Presidency as it wants Lloyd's Folly to be practically completed at a far more rapid rate than even any official ventured to suggest. Mr. Subedar finds that in giving its estimates about the costs now to be proceeded with, it has concealed material circumstances. We hope the members of the Bombay Legislative Council will carefully study the trenchant criticism to which Mr. Subedar subjects the Mears Committee's report and bring up the whole question of the folly of proceeding with the Back Bay Scheme for discussion at the ensuing session.

A TOUR IN AFGHANISTAN.

AFGHANISTAN AND THE COUNTRIES OF THE AVESTA.

(BY G. K. N.)

II.

The connection of the Parsis of India with Afghanistan is highly interesting. Their name is derived from the classical Persia or Pars. The conquering Arabs could pronounce only Farsi and the land was called by them Fars. Pars, however, is not any of the countries recorded in the most ancient portion of the Parsi scriptures. The Parsis are not directly from the regions where the Avesta arose and from where it spread. The celebrated first chapter of their "Vandidad" contains a geographical survey of the homelands of Zoroastrianism. Therein are mentioned also certain countries which were inimical to the faith. These primeval lands of Zoroastrian culture are situated more in present Afghanistan than Persia. The lands most familiar to the Avesta people cover the area of the present Afghan Turkestan.

LANDS OF HIGH ANTIQUITY.

In the Parsi catalogue of holy lands, first of all there is somewhat the mysterious Airya Vaejo. Then the lovely Sugdh or Sogdiana; next Baetria, then follow Margiana and Nassaea. The latter is supposed to lie mid-way between Baetria and Merv. Then appear Haraiva or modern Herat, Vaekereta or Kabul and Harakhvaiti or the land of the Helmand. Between these are sandwiched Northern localities. Then are mentioned the obscure Varena and Chakhra. The first is most probably Gilan and the second is uncertain to most scholars except Geiger. We again veer down to the Hapta Hindu. However as these lands are named and some of them had more ancient names than are perpetuated in the Avesta, the description has traces of high antiquity in it. It depicts the entire extent and the geographical limits of the Zoroastrian religions. Farther than this the Iranian world did not stretch. It is most significant that part of India is included in this list but as we saw there is no reference to Persia or the land of Pars.

Whether we confine ourselves to the Avesta proper or investigate the Pahlavi treatises, the portrayal of the Zoroastrian countries in both answers to no modern region so well as Afghanistan. Its outstanding physical features are the numerous mountain ranges and both the Avesta and Phalavi 'Bundahesh' allude to the no less than 2,244 mountains known to the redactors of the Parsi scripture. Besides in the Avesta and in the Pahlavi books, we have the enumeration of countrids which owed allegiance to the historical line of the Achaemenides. They are carved on the rocks of Behestan and Nakshi Rustom. They supplement our very imperfect information.

RESEARCH IN THE AVESTA.

Afghanistan is of prime importance for the study of the origin and the history of the propagation of Zoroastrianism. This is evident from a remarkable fact. The Avesta contains a large number of geographical names. They were obviously not familiar to the translators of the Sasanian epoch (225 to 30 A.D.) who rendered the Avesta texts into Pahlavi. Modern European scholarship has not yet succeeded in excavating all the proper names imbedded in the Avesta texts. They used mostly to pass for adjectives. There may be yet more covered in disguise. Many personal and geographical names have been only recently identified. Before the days of Damsteter, for instance, names of the daughters of Yama or Jamshid abducted by the Turanian prince were there in the Avesta but not recognised as such. To give another example, it is to Sir Aurel Stein that we owe an addition of eight new rivers to the geographical index of the Avesta. A passage in the "Zamyad Yasht" where proper names were rare is now translated by him as containing the names of several rivers. They all belong to Afghanistan. Stein's penetrating judgment can be appreciated by comparing the translation of his predecessor Damsteter with his own. The great French scholar interpreted as adjectives what were really proper names.

DAMSTETER TRANSLATED:

"Where lies lake Kasava, along with the Haetumant river; there where stands Mount Ushidhau surrounded by waters, that run from the mountain. It runs unto him, it flows and swells unto him bringing good pastures and fine horses, bringing plenty, full of glory; with beauty and weal, powerful and friendly, rich of pastures, prolific and golden. It runs unto him, it flows and swells unto him, bright and glorious, making the white....grow, smiting away all plagues".

Stein interprets the same passage thus: "At its foot (the Mountain Ushidhau) gushes and flows forth the Hvastra and the Hvaspa and Fradatha and the beautiful Hvarenanhaiti, and Ustavaiti, the mighty and Urvadham rich of pastures, and the Erezi and Zarenumaiti; at its foot gushes and flows forth the beautiful glorious Helmand, swelling its white waves (?) rolling down its copious floods."

PROVINCES OF THE AVESTA.

Within the limits of modern Afghanistan are comprised what the Avesta calls the "powerful and faithful"—Merv, Balkh, Herat and Badghish. The Arghandab is the Harakhvaiti. The Helmand or the Seistan region where from time immemorial the epic tradition of Iran has placed its most celebrated national heroes and where to this day one of the families claims descent as "Kayanians," corresponds to the scriptural Haetumant. The lagune in Seistan called Zirra perpetuates the Avesta Zrayo. The Ushdiano must apply to the lofty mountain ranges of Kohi Baba abd Syah-koh from where the Helmand and its tributaries take their rise.

The provinces described in the old Parsi archieves of the Avesta are still more or less the same. Only in course of time smaller districts have been carved out from the administratively unwieldly areas. Thus as Geiger points out Merv was sliced our of Balkh. It is a loss to the Parsis that Shamsul Ulema Dasturji Sanjana omitted the chapter on Geography in Geiger's "Osteranische Kultur" which he has rendered accessible to the English reading public. No better set treatise on Avesta geography as a whole has yet appeared.

RAN AND AVESTA.

As regards the Avesta itself it needs to be repeated that it omits not only Persia proper but also Susiana and Media, where were the seats of the Empire. The solitary exception is the city of Ragha in Media which Ed. Meyer regards as a fictitious addition of Sasanian days when the city of Rae had got to be exalted. Thus we encounter very little of the ancient Western "Iran" in our indigenous sources. Eastern Iran including modern Afghanistan, on the other hand, is amply represented. As a matter of fact in the enumeration of the cities, mountains, and rivers not a single one of importance in Eastern Iran is missing in our sources. Nor is this all. Some of the Northern provinces in our record are portrayed as inimical to the Avesta creed. The Sasanians were constantly at war with the people of Gilan (Noeldeke, Tabri, p.479, note 1). The diabolical character of Mazandaranis has grown into a proverb. The purifying beneficient breeze from the South on the other hand is appreciated by the Vandidad (3, 42). It finds honourable mention also in the "Afringan Rapithwin". The North and the wind therefrom are the anathema of the Avesta.

According to Geiger, Parthian capital Hekopalens lay towards modern Shahrud. He identifies it with the Chakhra of Vandidad.

ANTIQUITY OF HERAT.

The province of Aria was known by the principle river of the province the Harirud, in Avesta the Haraiva. In antiquity its fertility especially its wine was renowned. It corresponds with the Afghanistan province of Herat. The excellence of the grape tempted Babur and he naively notes in his charming autobiography:

"It now came into my head, that as they urged me so much, and as, besides, I had come into a refined city like Herat in which every means of heightening pleasure and gaiety was possessed in perfection.....if I did not seize the present moment, I never could expect such another. I therefore resolved to drink wine."

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

Litvinoff's Retort.

To the allegations in the Tory Press in England that it was the Soviet Government which was egging on the Chinese Nationalists against Britain, Litvinoff, the Acting Foreign Commissar, has given a crushing retort. His reply is being cleverly construed by Reuter's Moscow correspondent as a conciliatory gesture on the part of the Soviet Government which is alleged to be uneasy at the prospect of the abrogation of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement so very much decried by a section of the English Press. But the language of Litvinoff's answer shows that Soviet diplomacy is fully aware that if Britain breaks off her trade relations with Russia, it will be "those very financial and industrial groups now loudly demanding the rupture of relations," who will suffer. As regards the Soviet's attitude towards Chinese Nationalism, Litvinoff emphatically asserts that the Soviet Government, although it sympathises fully with China's struggle for freedom, does not stand in the way of that country's reaching a peaceful agreement with Britain. The Tory Press will now have to produce really tangible proof about the Bolshevik bogey in China.

A Warning.

The Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly has passed a grant of thirty lakhs for civil aviation. We hope when it recommended this grant it assured itself that Indians would have a chance of being properly trained for air service so that a new career could open out for them. It is the duty of the Assembly when the grant comes up for consideration before it, to enquire closely how the money is proposed to be spent and to insist on a stipulation that adequate facilities would be provided for Indians to get trained as pilots and mechanics for air service. That they can be quick in learning the new device is shown from the appreciation by Sir Sefton Brancker in his speech at Karachi of the work of the Indian pilots he met. Unless the Assembly insists upon a specific provision that an opportunity will be given to Indians to make themselves efficient in manipulating this new form of transit, the grant is likely to be spent mainly on foreign experts.

An Obstructive Attitude?

In view of the ugly rumours charging the Government of India with an obstructive attitude which prevents Indians from securing the full number of scholarships under the Rockefeller Foundation, it is their urgent duty to take the public fully into confidence as to the methods they have adopted in selecting the nominations from this country of suitable persons to hold these scholarships. According to a report which has been lately current, when the Government of India were asked for the first time to send in their nominations, they chose three European members of the Indian Medical Service, and intimated to the Rockefeller Foundation that for the other two scolarships suitable names could not be suggested. The Foundation had to remind them that the five scholarships for the country were meant for Indians. After the snub, the Government of India are alleged to have selected next year three Indian names and two of the five scholarships lapsed. Will they kindly explain, if the rumour is true, why they are anxious to dprive Indian scientists of the benefit of the American educational fund?

Colossal Waste.

We commented the other day upon the extravagant tendencies of the Bombay Port Trust in insisting upon making the totally superfluous post of its Deputy Manager a permanent one. But the waste of public funds in which the Trust indulges is not limited to the creation of new costly posts of making temporary posts permanent. The latter we publish elsewhere shows how a manager on Rs. 2,500 a month, with four deputy managers on Rs. 1,500 a month and a contingent of nine assistant managers on Rs. 800 a month with numerous subordinates drawing Rs. 250 a month and over are necessary to run a railway six miles long. There is, of course, considerable difference between the administrative machinery of a port railway and that of an ordinary railway. But, even making due allowance for the difference, there is obviously room for retrenchment. We hope the matter will be brought up for discussion at the ensuing meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. What the Port Trust urgently requires is a severe pruning knife in its administration.

India and International Conferences.

The resolution to be moved by the Nationalist Party about Indian representation at International Conferences expresses a demand which public opinion has made repeatedly but in vain. The resolution demands that the Government delegates to International Labour Conferences, including the Secretary, should be, as a rule, Indians. It wants the Employers' delegate to be an Indian chosen by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. In International Conferences the views of India's Labour and Commerce must be voiced by children of the soil not by foreigners. We wish, however, that the resolution dropped out the words "as a rule." We cannot imagine a case will occur when this country will be so poor of representative talent that it would be unable to find suitable Indians for the purpose of representation of its interests abroad. As regards the Indian delegation to the League of Nations, the resolution wants a more forward and real representation by suggesting that at least two-thirds of its personnel be elected by the Legislative Assembly. It is a modest demand which takes full cognisance of the fact that the Government of this country is an extraneous agency and will insist on being represented at Geneva along with the elected representatives of the people.

Persian Consul for Bombay.

On Friday we announced on the authority of the Persian Consul in Bombay that there was no truth in the report published in Egyptian papers that he would be shortly replaced by Mirza Habibullah Khan. As regards the paragraph published in our issue of 29th ultimo, containing the report from the Egyptian papers, it is necessary to point out that the paragraph and the heading given to it did not convey, were not intended to convey, and were not capable of conveying, the innuendo that the present Persian Consul in Bombay was connected with the alleged interception of a letter from the Persian Consul-General for India.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON RATIO BILL.

CONGRESS PARTY'S ATTITUDE

HOME MEMBER TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

"SAFETY FIRST" IN ASSEMBLY.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has tabled an adjournment motion to-day for the introduction of the Exchange Ratio Bill before the presentation of the Railway Budget.

The Congress Party in the Assembly had a heated discussion over the Ratio question and the Working Committee by a majority have decided in favour of 1s. 4d.

The play for "safety first" indulged in by the Communal leaders in the Assembly and the mischievous possibilities of the disagreement of the Select Committee over the Steel Protection Bill are detailed by our Special Representative.

BATTLE OVER IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

(By Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, February 6.

Since the Assembly adjourned on Thursday evening, many important "developments" have happened and are still to happen and all of them seem to have rested on the mottor of "safety first" but the methods by which "safety" is worked are dubious indeed. They are in the present case singularly evasive. It may be that this is all due to politics being a deep and cunning chess—board game.

For the past two days, members of the Assembly are thinking about these two issues—the National Demand resolution of Mr. B. Das and Rajah Gazanfar Ali's amendment to it and the Select Committee's report on the Steel Protection Bill. I will take each of them and explain the implications thereon. The National Demand resolution was balloted for on Thursday, the 3rd. With his characteristic energy and high enthusiasm, Mr. Das was very eager to move that resolution. But on Thursday the debate on the Bengal Detenus lasted till 5.30 p.m. and when it was about quarter to six the division result was announced. Then the House adjourned. Naturally Mr. Das could not move his resolution. But now he finds he cannot move it, because the right of moving his resolution lapses with that day, and on the subsequent non-official day he has not the right of moving it. He should have therefore, on Thursday itself, before the House was adjourned formally moved his resolution, and then he would have the right of continuing his speech at the beginning of the next non-official day. He did not do it. Why? Is it because he was ignorant of the procedure or was it for some "weighty consideration"? In answer, I will not say anything in a categorical style, but will only place a certain juxtaposition before the reader, and I request him to draw his own conclusions from it. It all began in this way. To that resolution, Rajah Gazanfar Ali gave notice of an amendment. That amendment was at once put down for a "Muslim Affair." Just when this motion was unfortunately crystallising itself, the "Tribune" wrote what is here now considered as a violent editorial, wherein it attacked the Rajah Saheb and by indirect implication Muslim protagonists like the brave Sir Abdul Qayum for having suggested that amendment. In its opinion, this amendment is an echo of the resolution passed by the Muslim League in last December. Because it was passed at the League the "Tribune" thinks it need not be debated on the floor of the Assembly.

FAULTY LOGIC.

This logic is very faulty and as one prominent Muslim member put it to me in reply, one can retort by saying "why do you repeat on the floor of the Assembly all the resolutions that have been passed on the Congress platform. Anyway the Muslim members have taken this attitude deeply to their heart because of this delicate situation, it appears that Mr. Das and his illustrious friends felt that it would be well advised not to give any scope for a discussion of that amendment at all. That is why Mr. B. Das' resolution on National Demand was allowed to lapse. But with this the escape does not come. On Tuesday 8th, there is a resolution by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer about the appointment of Statutory Commission. To this resolution also, Raja Gazanfar Ali has given notice of a similar amendment as referred to above. I learn on the best authority that for the reason I have explained, Mr. Ranga Iyer will not move his resolution and consequently the Rajah Saheb cannot bring his amendment for the consideration of the House. This method has been found out by the Muslim members. They are resenting the "tactics" of their Hindu colleagues. They will soon bring matters to a pitch by bringing up a pucca resolution and in it embodying their viewpoint. Then the Hindu leaders cannot but speak on the issue. In that case what will they do? Everytime they cannot be putting off the evil day, if an evil day it be. It is better for them to talk the "matter over" with the Muslim colleagues. After all it will be in the Hindu interests for the Hindu leaders in the Assembly to have a frank discussion with the Muslim leaders like Sir A. Qayum and Mr. Jinnah who are both patriots of India and the champions of their community. If with such men in the Assembly, "an understanding" cannot be arrived at, then there is absolutely no hope for such a consummation in the country at large. Indeed there is no "ineseape" (as the Germans have it) for any of us. It is even now not too late, and I trust the wisdom of our leaders will prevent Muslim gloomy resentiment.

I will now briefly touch upon the Select Committee's work with reference to the Steel Protection Bill. When this motion was discussed on 26th of last month, many members in the Assembly resented the idea of Imperial Preference. But the Select Committee by a majority of 7 to 6 has decided to the main and essential principles of Sir Charles' Bill which is an inheritance from the Tariff Board Report. The manority section which contain men like Mr. Jayakar and Mr. S. Chetty, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Birla is opposed to the Majority view. It seems no reason why Imperial Preference should be admitted, and Continental steel should be hard hit. This Minority section is mustering its strength and it expects to give a battle royal to the Majority protagonists, among whom Mr. Jinnah is one. Both sections will warmly contend, it is to be hoped, that they will come to a compromise. They ought to arrive at a compromise, and if the Minority section and Sir Charles Innes are divided, a very grave situation I expect, will arise. Usually, if the Government and Legislature are agreed on any decision with reference to fiscal policy, the Secretary of State will not interfere with it, even if it be against his views.

STEEL AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

But if the Government and the Legislature are in disagreement with reference to any particular fiscal policy, then it is quite open to the Secretary of State to exercise his Statutory powers and have the legislation entirely withdrawn. Therefore if in this case, the Government and the Legislature do not agree and differ from each other, then the Secretary of State might order the Government of India to withdraw this legislation, in which case, the whole protection to the Tatas would go to the wall. I do not say, this will happen, but it might. Let this hint be taken for what it is worth.

EXCHANGE RATIO BILL.

MR. S. IYENGAR'S ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar will move an adjournment motion at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Assembly to force Government to bring for consideration the Exchange Ratio Bill long before the Railway Budget is presented which will be about the 18th instant.—A.P.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE FOR 16D. RATIO.

HOME MEMBER TO MAKE AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

There was a joint meeting of the Congress Working Committee and the members of the Congress Party in the Assembly this afternoon to consider the attitude the Congress Party should adopt on the ratio question. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President of the Indian National Congress, was in the chair. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who attended the meeting by special invitation, put before the meeting the case for the one shilling and four pence ratio and also answered several questions put to him by the members as to the reaction of ratios on labour, agricultural and economic interests. There was a general discussion and the Party considered whether the Party should make the ratio question a Party question, or treat it as an open question and give freedom to the members of the Congress Party to vote according to individual inclinations. Predominant view, it is said, was in favour

(Continued on page 11.)

COUNCIL OF STATE

BEGINS SESSION TO-MORROW

FIRST WEEK'S AGENDA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

While the Legislative Assembly is now in the full swing of its session in the new Council House the Council of State will commence its labours for the new session on Tuesday. There will be no pomp and pageantry connected with the opening of the session as was the case with the Assembly nor will its members have anything sensational like the election of the President or Deputy President. On the other hand the Council of State will resume its duties in its usually quiet and businesslike manner except that its Chamber will be new and next to the Assembly in one and the same block of buildings.

The new Chamber is of a better architectural design than the Assembly though in size it is slightly smaller because of its limited strength of a little over sixty compared to about one hundred and forty in the Assembly. Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, the President, will have the honour of occupying the Chair in the new Chamber. The most arresting part of his Chair, unlike that of the Speaker of the Assembly, is the engraved scale of justice right over his head following the House of Lords example. The press galleries in the Council are situated on both wings above the President's Chair instead of in long rows, as in the lower House.

FIRST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

During the first week of its career in the new Chamber the Council is expected to have three sittings. At its first sitting three official bills of a non-controversial character will be introduced. The first is by Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the Leader of the House. His bill is intended to extend the privilege of making provision for old age to all classes of educational employees holding non-pensionable posts whether serving as teachers or otherwise in educational institutions or employed under educational administrative bodies.

The second measure is in accordance with the recommendation of the Civil Justice

"RESPONSIVENESS TO JUST LAWS"

LORD WILLINGDON THINKS ALOUD.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Ottawa.—Viscount Willingdon in a reminiscent mood addressing the Canadian Club paid a tribute to the loyalty and responsiveness of the people of India to all just laws. He expressed the opinion that "if we show real desire to assist India to get control of her own affairs and help Indians to be masters of their own house, India will want us to stay with her for many long years. But it must be remembered that the East is changing fast and India is determined to be treated on basis of equality."—Reuter.

Committee to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act 1885 so as to raise to one hundred and two hundred rupees respectively the existing pecuniary limits of fifty in case of munsifs and one hundred rupees in case of subordinate or district judges in section 153 of the Bengal Tenancy Act which restricts the right of appeal. This change, is however, subject to the maintenance of the present exceptions in cases where a question of title or rate of rent is concerned. The Bill will be moved by Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member.

The third bill will be moved by Mr. Brayne, the Finance Secretary. It is to amend the Madras Sale Act 1889 so as to empower the Central Board of Revenue to prescribe the percentage of duty above which the cost of preventive establishment is to be borne by the licensees and so fix it that in a year of average sales no charge on account of establishment will be borne by the licensee of a factory properly situated and efficiently managed.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

On Wednesday the Council will discuss non-official resolutions one of which is important. It is by Mr. Mahmood Suhrrawardy for the creation of a Central Road Development Fund out of the proceeds of the taxation on motor transport.

Mr. Kumar Shankar Roy Choudhry has a motion for the release of political prisoners and it is doubtful if it will be moved in the face of Assembly having carried Pundit Motilal's motion.

Mr. Desikachari has a motion urging that official members should not vote on non-official bills and resolutions in the Indian legislature. This is expected to be stoutly opposed by Government.

On Thursday there will probably be set down for consideration official bills which have hitherto been passed by the Assembly such as those dealing with limitation.—A. P.

FOREST SURVEY BY AEROPLANE.

CHITTAGONG, Feb. 5.

Forest Survey by aeroplane has commenced in Cox's Bazar Sub-Division of the Chittagong District. The hilly range off Cox's Bazaar is being topographically surveyed. The machine flies every morning to Cox's Bazaar from Guptakhali near the mouth of the river Koranfali near the town of Chittagong, and returns in the evening, a distance of about 80 miles.—A. P.

SILVER SENSATION IN SHANGHAI.

EXPORT PROHIBITED.

PRICES GOING DOWN.

We understand on the most reliable authority that the local authorities of Shanghai have prohibited the export of silver anywhere—meaning specially—in the interior of China apparently on account of the disturbed condition of the country. And as China has heavily overbought silver it will now begin to unload its stocks on the market and weaken the silver market throughout the world. This result is already in evidence for the London price has declined to the extent of 6|17d. per oz of silver and the local rate has already been reduced by Re. 1|8 for 100 tolas during the last two days. All this can be safely attributed to the embargo placed in Shanghai on the export of silver, and there is no doubt that the silver market will weaken still more as the full effect of the Shanghai order is felt everywhere.

OFFICIAL REPLIES TO CRITICS

PRESIDENT'S SALARY BILL PASSED.

RANGOON, Feb. 5.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day, members of the Executive Council and Minister replied to the critics of the Budget.

Dr. Ba Yin, Education Minister explained the measures adopted to remote the welfare of the rural population in Burma. As regards excise policy, the Minister said that Government could no cut off the supply entirely as long as there was demand for Liquor as such a policy could lead to illicit traffic.

Mr. L. Ar. Yain, Minister in charge of Forests and Agriculture, explained the steps already taken with a view to draft a Bill for the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks. He informed the House that deforested areas were being given to the poor for cultivation.

Sir J. Maung Gyi, Home Member, said that as soon as crime in Burma showed a decrease, expenditure on the Police force would be reduced.

The President Salary Bill fixed the salary of elected President at Rs. 4,000 per month, was passed without discussion. The Council then adjourned until Monday.

BUDGET DISCUSSION IN BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON, Feb. 4.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day, there was a general discussion on the Budget.

Mr. U. Pu, of the Nationalist Party, and ex-Minister opened the debate. He criticised the Budget as a whole and pointed out how extensive entrenchment could be carried out, first of all, by reducing the number of officials. He did not approve of a large sum of money being spent on the Yunzalin water supply scheme.

Mr. Tyabji, Swarajist, felt that the financial position of Burma was "deplorable." If Government intended to borrow, they would not be able to pay the loan next year. While the expenditure was increasing, there was no corresponding increase in the revenue.

Mr. U. Pu, leader of the Home Rule Party, agreed with the leader of the Nationalist Party in the criticisms made by him. He was of opinion that Burma was "groaning" under the load of taxation.—A.P.

"THOROUGHLY ENJOYED HIS VISIT."

EARL WINTERTON ON HIS INDIAN TOUR.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

Earl Winterton, in the course of his six weeks' tour which ends to-day, with his departure for Enland by the Mail Boat "Razmak," has travelled over 5,000 miles by road, rail and air, visiting places as far apart as Calcutta and Razmak in Waziristan. During his visit, he has taken the opportunity of seeing Benares University, Hospitals, Schools, Jails, Government Buildings, Farms and Agricultural Villages in British India and the Indian States, as well as Housing and Industrial conditions in Bombay. He has also enjoyed some sport.

Earl Winterton stated to the Associated Press that whilst he could not, as already indicated, give any interview to any Press representative, in view of the private nature of his visit, he could say that both he and Lady Winterton had thoroughly enjoyed their visit. He had especially welcomed the opportunity of renewing his acquaintance with, or meeting for the first time, so many Indians in public life, of all shades of opinion.—A.P.

RECALL INDIAN TROOPS FROM CHINA.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM UNMASKED.

GUNBOATS TO SELL BRITISH GOODS?

In a mass meeting at the Congress House, Comrade "Sak" exposed the British policy of sending gunboats to China on the plea of establishing the right to sell goods and also ridiculed the false plea of protecting Indian interests by sending Indian troops.

He vehemently demanded the recall of Indian troops from China.

against the agitation for the severance of ditation has issued a statement protesting against the agitaion for he severance of diplomaic relations between England and Russia.

A Japanese cruiser with four destroyers is going to Sasebo with a landing party of 300. It will be sent to Shanghai, if necessary.

Mr. Lloyd George has once again the courage to speak out his mind. In a speech at Middlesborough he pleads for shunning war, and pointing out the danger of movements of troops says that much of British trade depends on the goodwill of 40 crores of Chinese people.

33 American vessels and 2,500 marines are reported to have been kept ready—"strategically available"—for the protection of American lives and interests in China.

The tone of the Italian Press favours British attitude regarding Shanghai.

PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-RUSSIAN AGITATION

Comrade "Sak" on his return from his tour in Northern India addressed a mass meeting at the Congress House on Sunday evening on the Chinese situation. He kept the audience spell-bound for an hour in tense and exposed the hypocrisy of the Ministry of Mr. Baldwin. His speech was full of wit which threw the audience into roars of laughter while his cogent arguments transposed them into serious and thoughtful mood. While impeaching the British Cabinet, he exonerated the British nation, 80 per cent. of whom he said, were against the present policy of Baldwin's Cabinet.

Mr. B. G. Horniman who presided at the outset read a cable Mr. Saklatwalla had received from the Secretariat of the Communist Party in England which ran as follows: "Convey congratulations of the party to the Congress stand against China war."

NOVEL SALESMANSHIP.

Mr. Saklatwalla who received a hearty ovation on rising then said that the situation in China had developed so rapidly that they could not hold too many meetings and protest strongly against what was going on now. They had read in newspapers Mr. Churchill saying that the intentions of Great Britain was very peaceful and that they only wanted the right to sell their goods. Mr. Saklatwalla replied that was exactly their (Indians') objection. America sold goods in India, but they did not want to send their Viceroy to India. Japan sold more goods than India wanted, but they did not send their Commander-in-Chief. Chinamen were sending goods to England but they did not send Chinese battalions. But to send troops to sell goods was the characteristic of the British Government, which was the ruling class. He did not mean the British nation but the British Government. The methods of selling goods by the Briton were so unrighteous and so unjust that they wanted gunboats to sell their goods. (Laughter.) He asked, was not Great Britain selling goods in France, or Italy or America? Why does she not send her troops to those countries also to protect her merchants? (Laughter.) But Col. Amery says it was in the interest and welfare of the Chinese people that they sent troops. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Saklatwalla) knew Col. Amery very well. He was a nice, amiable country-farmer fit to cultivate potatoes but not a politician or a statesman. (Laughter.) In refusing the British terms Mr. Chen has not broken the negotiations but Great Britain had done so. Supposing, he said, two persons were discussing certain intricate problem. The first man demanded certain thing. The other refused to accede characterising it as unjust. Then the first man would say here is my pistol. But the other says clear out with your goods and revolver, and come back here when you are respectable and sober. The British Government, like the first man in negotiating with Chen has pointed out a pistol and Chen was quite justified in asking Briton to clear out with her goods and battalions till she resumed respectability and sobriety. He again made it clear that the British nation had no share in this camouflage, 80 per cent. of whom were against the present policy of the Baldwin Government who had not come into power by honest means. The conduct of the British Government was mean, despicable and unforgivable. The Americans, French and Japanese people said so but of course in the newspapers they said that the British Government was right and perfect and that their own people wont let them do it. (Laughter.)

ON WHAT GROUNDS?

Then Colonel Amery said, that the Briton's demands were fair. Mr. Saklatwalla asked on what grounds were they fair? There were more Chinese in the British Empire than there were British citizens in China. There would be many more Chinamen in Australia and Great Britain, if Great Britain gave treatment to Chinamen which she expected from Chinamen for her citizens. The Chinamen do not demand Chinese judges and magistrates in Great Britain to protect Chinamen's interests. China does not send battalions to Liverpool where Chinamen abound to protect them or to London where Chinamen sell their goods. (Laughter.)

Mr. Saklatwalla again submitted that the majority of the people of England were against this policy of India should, therefore, show to the world the unconstitutional method adopted by Britain in sending Indian troops to China against the wishes of the Indian people and send a telegram to Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister uniting with the voice of the people of England, America, Japan, France Australia and Canada who were all against sending single soldier or armed force to China. They should point out to Mr. Baldwin that the whole world saw the unconstitutional and unnatural character of the Government of Great Britain in India in sending Indian troops to China against India's will which was a gross abuse of power, and that Britain was a danger to the world. They should insist upon the return of Indian soldiers back to India.

When he (Mr. Saklatwalla) pointed pointed out in the House of Commons that the offer of Great Britain in taking a lead in disarmament was hypocritical his Conservative friends laughed him out. But when the Russians made the first condition of their acceptance of the invitation to the Disarmament Conference that Great Britain should disarm herself from her conquered countries like India and Egypt she was quiet. (Laughter.) Before the Great War, Mr. Chamberlain said England did not want a square inch of land. But in Crimea, China and Mesopotamia and Persia they have taken millions of square inches of land and in a way Mr. Chamberlain was right because England did not take a square inch of land but by billions. (Laughter.) Sir Austen Chamberlain's father, the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, did the same thing in the South African War. He said they did not want any body's land but there is a song about him which was sung during the South African War, viz.: "We do not want war but by jingo we will fight." (Laughter.) Mr. Saklatwalla here described the South African War intrigues of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and said he wanted General Redvers Buller to go with only 30,000 troops to South Africa but the latter refused to go with 30,000 and demanded 3 lakhs. He was not given 3 lakhs of soldiers and ultimately when 3 lakhs were sent even they could not win the war. He feared therefore that the British troops might meet with similar fate in China.

RACALL THE TROOPS.

India, Mr. Saklatwalla continued, must demand most emphatically the return of Indian troops back to India because there was no logic in the statement of the British statesmen that the Indian troops were sent for the protection of Indian merchants. If so, why did they not send Indian troops to South Africa to protest Indian interest where Indians were not allowed to mix with the Whites and were segregated like outcastes. He had sent a letter to various Chambers of Commerce and Millowners' Associations asking them to protect against sending of troops to China and that morning he received a reply from the European Chamber of Commerce stating that they did not believe that it was their concern. Mr. Saklatwalla asked if it was not the concern of the European Chamber of Commerce, then for whose interest were the In-

(Continued on page 11.)

OUTDOING LLOYD'S FOLLY

MEARS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

"EQUIVOCAL AND MISLEADING" SAYS MR. MANU SUBEDAR

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, given at Delhi, Mr. Manu Subedar criticises trenchantly the Mears Committee's Report, and, says that he has "never come across, from a set of men whose collective experience should have made them pause, a more irresponsible document" than that.

The Committee, Mr. Subedar proceeds, will not be able to "throw dust in the eyes of the citizens of Bombay on whom some further charges are sought to be transferred or of the tax-payers of Bombay," and points out the very serious menace to the finances of every local body in Bombay and of the provincial Government involved in the recommendations of the Mears Committee regarding the future of the Back Bay Scheme:

WANTED CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES.

Mr. Manu Subedar, whose Minority Report brought to light errors and miscalculations with regard to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme on being interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press at Delhi with regard to the Mears Committee's Report, said that the Mears Committee had made an effort to find out the conditions under which the scheme originated and was worked until a demand for complete stoppage arose, but they had only partially succeeded. They had taken the trouble of giving in the body of the report long extracts from the evidence of leading official witnesses, but not a single quotation was given from the evidence of any non-official Indian in order to come to the conclusion that the work on the Back Bay Reclamation should be continued because "this work is imperatively necessary and would prove a great advantage to the city." They must have been blind for the existence of ten million square yards of openland in the City of Bombay including several hundred thousand square yards in the immediate vicinity of the land proposed to be reclaimed, and they must have been deaf to the almost unanimous condemnation, at the hands of public men of every school, of ill-digested financial speculations of this kind being carried out of public funds.

ORIGIN OF SCHEME.

On the origin of the Back Bay muddle Lord Lloyd claimed that he was under an obligation to take prompt and decisive steps to ameliorate conditions of life in Bombay and in support of this an extract was given from Mr. Montagu's minute, which says:

The land trouble in Back [illegible] shocking.

It is undoubtedly shocking as experience shows. Lord Lloyd made an estimate of a total shortage of 64,000 tenements to accommodate "a quarter of a million of the working class who were without proper homes," 16,000 tenements only have been constructed, of which 12,000 are to-day empty. How the Reclamation was going to assist the housing of the poor class and has actually assisted, is, therefore, evident. The Mears Committee themselves have been compelled with some inconsistency to deny this. It has been put forward that the Reclamation of Back Bay would, by providing more land in the business and residential area, in some way relieve housing conditions of the poor classes. The confident anticipation of the profit on land had, no doubt, considerable weight in causing the reclamation of Back Bay to be accepted as an integral and necessary part of any comprehensive plan of development."

ACTING IN SECRECY AND HASTE.

"It is gratifying for a non-official like me to find that whereas I could not carry with a large number of my colleagues when I made the report and was severely criticised for the daring to attribute criminal madness to those who launched out the programme of development in Bombay, the Mears Committee have endorsed without the courtesy of acknowledgment every point raised by me. Writing on behalf of the commercial public of Bombay, I criticised the manner in which the programme was prepared by the Government of Bombay and the methods by which they secured the assistance of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the appointment of Sir George Buchanan and the ordering of the dredging material.

Further I pointed out that the Government of Bombay acted in secrecy and in haste and that they failed to consult with the Bombay Trust and the Royal Indian Marine. It was also pointed out that the decision to work out the scheme by departmental work was not satisfactory and correct accounts were not kept.

A section of the public was misled into the approval of the scheme at the start by calculations of large profits. No financial scheme was prepared as to the account of money which would be recovered by the sale of land and when.

Additional dredging plant was ordered in order to cover up the errors and the walls were built at two ends. The departmental reports misrepresented the position. The specifications of the dredger were faulty and were not carefully examined.

While admitting those, the Mears Committee have tried for each of these to find an explanation and have attempted to condone where they should have condemned. The public must not rest until they get definite constitutional guarantees that schemes of this kind will not be launched however highly placed they may be. Govout by the executive in future and that, however highly placed they may be, no Government officials will play with public funds. If provincial autonomy means that all check is removed so as to prevent even the discovery that expenditure is being misdirected, the time has come when for financial purposes at all events a certain amount of responsibility should be continued with the Government of India.

"AN IRRESPONSIBLE DOCUMENT."

If there is a disappointment with regard to the sifting of the issues by the Mears Committee in the inception and progress of the scheme, it has turned to dismay when I come to their recommendations with regard to the future. A more irresponsible document I have never come across from a set of men whose collective experience should have made them pause. I have no hesitation in saying that if their recommendations are carried out, the taxpayer of the province of Bombay for generations to come will not extricate himself from the mischief. Apart from having failed to say one word with regard to the outlay of 256 lakhs of rupees on a military parade ground—perhaps the costliest of all parade grounds in the world—they have ventured to suggest the contemplation of the scheme sometime by contract work and by "Moorum" and of the plans being prepared so as to further that end.

They want the work to be carried on rapidly and they wish to go further in this than any official of the Government of Bombay including Sir Lawless Hepper or any non-official in Bombay in various committees could venture to suggest. For this extraordinary betrayal of the trust put in them, time alone will bring on them the condemnation which they deserve. But I have looked carefully and failed to find any calculations of the necessary recoupment on which alone such recommendations could be justified.

The local committee of which Sir Lawless Hepper was a member, put down the cost for completing blocks No. 1 and 2 at 191 lakhs of rupees, whereas the Mears Committee is estimating an outlay of 134 lakhs of rupees on one basis and 85 lakhs on another basis for not only these two blocks but for block No. 7 and also for a long atrip collectively equal to an extra block roughly for about twice the area. They are mentioned only half the cost. Blocks 1 and 2 were recommended for being filled up because "those blocks required less average depth of filling." If the deeper blocks were therefore taken, how the cost can come down, it will be for them to explain. They have failed to estimate either the profit on this or the reduction of the loss. Sir Henry Lawrence, speaking on the 22nd of February, 1926, said:

"20 lakhs out of this amount come from the general revennes and represent the interest and sinking fund on the estimated liss of 3 crores on the Back Bay Reclamation."

But the Mears' Committee in page 76 says:—

"We are treating the matter on the basis that the money already spent has been substantially lost."

THROWING DUST IN BOMBAYITES' EYES.

With regard to the money already spent they are assuming the amount of outlay as on 30th June 1926 to be 468.05 laks. According to the Kay Committee, the total outlay on the 30th of June 1926 was 590.91 lakhs. If the loss has, therefore, reached from three crores, which was estimated by the Government of Bombay, the present loss will, therefore, increase from three crores to either of these figures. This discrepancy merits a more clear mention than what the Mears Committee have made. But they could not possibly emphasise losses as they seemed to have directed all their efforts towards reviving the delusion that the completion of the whole enterprise is not impossible on financial grounds. The Mears' Committee omit to take any account of the interest which is being paid on the debt already incurred and of what will have to be paid during the next few years until the programme they have suggested is completed. They have also deliberately kept out any mention of the interest charges which would have to be paid during all the period when the land remains unsold at the hands of Government. They have carefully avoided any mention of what this period will be for disposal, because every lay-citizen of Bombay would then give them the lie direct as the prospects of sale of land of drawing further funds for building are pretty well understood by everyone who had anything to do at any time with real property. If the Mears Committee's Report aims whitewashing the sins of those who have destroyed the present and future prosperity of Bombay as a province, it may succeed, but it will not throw dust in the eyes of the citizens of Bombay on whom some further charges are sought to be transferred, or of the taxpayers of Bombay. It is the duty of public men, Hindus or Mussalmans, Liberals or Swarajists, to scrutinise most carefully any imposition which may be put on them in future in the form of new taxes and not to submit to the same until wasteful activities of this description which are going on in the name of the welfare of the poor working classes are stopped.

SERIOUS MENACE TO BOMBAY'S FINANCES.

The Mears Committee have indicated that Government will gain 20 lakhs square yards at Rs. 16. I have no hesitation in saying that from every rational meaning which is attached to the term 'cost' this is a misrepresentation. If land in the Back Bay was going to cost Rs. 16, all this trouble would not have arisen. Even Lord Lloyd represented that that it would cost Rs. 28 and because it was then going to cost not Rs. 28 but Rs. 181, that it was found necessary to pause. The Mears Committee are guilty of concealing material circumstances in putting forward their estimates and their recommendations are both equivocal and misleading. Unless it is a confession of ignorance as to ordinary principles of costs, they should have the courage to come forward and give all the detailed calculations which they have themselves made and which they have accepted. The menace to the finances of every local body in Bombay and of the Provincial Government is so serious, that I trust His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson will carry out his assurances on this subject that "Government is taking no thought of its prestige or of any consideration except that of doing with the assistance of every expert opinion available, the very best it can secure for the people of this Presidency as small a loss as possible."

"SIR GEORGE LLOYD" AND KALU

Apart from the under-estimates made by the Mears Committee a very material event has occurred which makes it appear that the fates are not altogether unmindful of the outcry of public opinion to stop this useless letting out of blood. The serious accident to "Sir George Lloyd" has put out of the reckoning that dredger and the heroic efforts of "Kalu" by itself will not secure the 30.83 lakhs cubic yards of dredging to be done at the cost at which it is calculated. In fact out of the 85.54 cubic yards of material reqnired, the bulk will have to be done by dry filling now and the Mears Committee have most arbitrarily stated the cost of dry filling at Re. 1 per cubic yard without saying where they got it from, whereas in July, 1926, the Neilson Committee consisting of engineers put down the cost at Re. 1.56 per cubic yard and the Government of Bombay, who accepted it at 1.57 added 15 per cent. for establishment, whereas the Mears Committee are adding only 10 per cent. On this basis the cost of that filling, which was going to be done by dredging, will now be at least doubled. Further the Mears Committee have for some mysterious reason under-estimated the outlay required for development, i.e., for roads, water, lighting and all other purposes. While claiming that the long Marine Drive, a matter of few miles, will add to the amenities, they have omitted to make any mention of the cost of it, which was estimated at six lakhs of rupees at one time.

BEWARE OF BEING TOO LATE.

The dry filling has to take place in water and there will be no small shrinkage.

If the Mears Committee had used ordinary business prudence they would have made their calculations on a more conservative basis. My conclusion is that notions of prestige and a false desire to save from obloquy those who have launched the province in this difficulty are still dominant and an attempt is being made to jockey through an ill-digested programme which will involve a fresh, and this time much heavier, cycle of burdens. I can confidently say that if there is official obstinacy in carrying on the programme, the inability of the Government of Bombay to find further money will put the necessary check. But then it will have been too late and the future of the Province would have been mortgaged for a few generations.

As it is, the city of Bombay is losing ground in trade, industry and every other direction. The growth of other ports, the growth of direct business from the interior with Europe, the growth of industries located inland, are all reducing the importance of Bombay which, instead of gaining a quarter of a million might lose a quarters of a millions of population in the next few years. To create more land under these circumstances, for which there is neither any need nor demand, from the outlay of public funds and to mislead the tax-payer that by doing this the burden on him will be reduced, must be unequivocally condemned.

SIR M. HABIBULLAH RESUMES CHARGE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary notifies that Sir Muhammad Habibullah at the termination of special duty in South Africa resumed charge of his office as Member of the Council of the Governor General on the forenoon of February 5th 1927.—A. P.

FIGHT BETWEEN RIVAL PARTIES.

ASSAILANTS FIRED ON.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

A Vellore correspondent writes that illfeeling between two rival parties which appears to have been working for some time, culminated at Kakangari near Tirupattur on February 1st in an open outbreak when two Mahomedans who had apparently come from a distance, assaulted prominent Reddi villagers. In attempting to prevent the assilants from leaving the village before the arrival of police to whom information had been sent by wire, the former fired on the crowd that had collected, with the result that one boy was killed and several persons injured. The police arrived half an hour after the occurrence and arrested 18 persons who had taken refuge in a house in the village. Four firearms and a quantity of ammunition were seized. Investigation by the police is proceeding.—A. P.

"GHUZNAVI MUST GO."

CALCUTTA MAHOMEDANS' PROTEST

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

At a largely attended meeting of the Mahomedans in the Town Hall this afternoon, Moulvi Mujibur Rahman presiding, resolutions were passed condemning the action of Mr. B. Chakravarti and Sir P. C. Mitter in refusing to co-operate with Sir Abdur Rahim as Minister and thus forcing his resignation, disapproving the "eagerness" of Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi in accepting office with Mr. P. Chakravarti in the present circumstances, protesting against the decision of Lord Lytton in forming the present Ministry and demanding Mr. Ghuznavi should refuse to work with Mr. Chakravarti and resign his office. In the event of his failure to do so the meeting resolved to call upon the Muslim members of the Bengal Legislative Council to take all necessary steps in order to remove him from office.—A.P.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM HITS BACK.

SAYS CHAKRAVARTY DECLINED TO WORK UNDER PRESSURE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

In a rejoinder to the Hon. Mr. B. Chakravarty's statement regarding the Bengal Ministry controversy, Sir Abdur Rahim says that Mr. Chakravarty's version of what occurred in connection with Sir Abdur Rahim's appointment and Mr. Chakravarty's refusal to act with him is in several respects incorrect and misleading. Sir Abdur says it is not true that at the interview with him, Mr. Chakravarty told him that earlier in the morning he had communicated his difficulties to the Governor about his acceptance of office with Sir Abdur as colleague. Sir Abdur says that since his acceptance, pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Chakravarty to resign from his position. It is not true that he was willing to be party to any secret arrangement with reference to any controversial legislation during the life time of the ministry.

Sir Abdur in conclusion says: It is perfectly true that I was very anxious to come to a proper and honourable understanding with the Hindu groups, so that an era of peace and goodwill might be inaugurated once more in Bengal. As I made it clear in the appeal which I issued at the time, and I am confident that the general public will bear me out, that, if I failed in such efforts at least so far as Mr. Chakravarty and Sir P. C. Mitter and their group were concerned, it was through no fault of mine. It has been stated with great emphasis that there had been no understanding of any sort between Mr. Chakravarty and Mr. Ghuznavi. Certainly none has been made public. It passes my understanding how these two gentlemen are going to work together and secure the co-operation of the Muslim and Hindu groups without some common programme. For instance, will the Local Self-Government Bill be introduced in this Council? If so, will there be separate representation for Mahomedans in the Municipalities, district boards and local boards? I could mention many other questions of a similar nature if need were.—A. P.

RELEASE OF BENGAL DETENU

MR B C PAL'S CRITICISM OF GOVT ATTITUDE

CALCUTTA, February 5.

Demanding the immediate release of the detenus and condemning the revival and application of Regulation III in the present political condition of modern India, Mr. Bepni Chandra Pal writes:

"Indeed, Government ought to know that by detaining these people, they are directly contributing to keep up where it exists already and create where it does not, those very psychological conditions which everywhere produce revolutionary criminalism.

Referring to the reports of failing health of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Pal says: "If to these general conditions be added special considerations of failing health of any detenu, it becomes absolutely imperative as much for the larger political as from ordinary humanitarian grounds to set these detenus immediately free. Mr. Subash Bose is loosing in weight and is otherwise far from keeping good health. There is absolutely unanimity among every school and class of politicians on the necessity of immediate release of detenus. It will neither be just nor wise to refuse to conciliate the large and powerful volume of public opinion. Lord Lytton owes it to himself to support this unanimous demand and thus help to create that calm atmosphere in this Province which was so essential for the smooth working of the Constitution which he has helped after three wasted years to revive. —Free Press.

DICE LOADED AGAINST PROHIBITION.

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA.

MISLEADING FORECAST OF GOVT. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MR. B. F. MADON'S ALLEGATION AGAINST EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—you must have been no doubt surprised to see "The Times of India" publishing a very full summary of the Report of the Prohibition Committee. You will be even more surprised to know that it has published a Report which has not yet only reached Government but which has not even been signed.

The headlines used by the "Times of India" are meant to mislead the public, and particularly the members of the local Legislative Council to be shortly in sessions. I therefore, enclose herewith a copy of my to-day's letter to the "Times of India" correcting the wrong impression it has tried to create, and would ask you to insert it in your widely read columns.

How the Report came to be given to the Press even before it was signed is a matter for our legislators to investigate, but they and the public will now see how heavily the dice has been loaded against all attempts to bring about total Prohibition in this Presidency, which is said to be now the goal of the Government.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

UNFAIR PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor, the "Times of India".

Sir,—In your issue of this morning you have given a very detailed summary of the Report going to be submitted by the Prohibition Committee and of my Note of Dissent. You say therein that I somewhat unfairly jump to the conclusion that recent articles in the "Times of India" on illicit distillation have been propaganda on behalf of liquor interests.

If it is not on behalf of liquor interest, it can only be on behalf of the Excise Department which seems bent on thwarting the policy of prohibition. In any case propaganda it was, and your publishing such a complete summary of the Report is another piece of propaganda possibly once again by the Department, because otherwise I cannot understand how this Report, which has not yet reached the hands of the members in its final shape, and which has not yet been signed came to be placed in your hands. So far as I am aware this is the first instance of the Report of any Committee appointed by Government being given to the press not only even before it has reached Government but even before it is signed and most clearly shows that whoever was responsible for it has allowed his discretion to be outrun by his zeal in either the liquor or the Excise Department's interests. In any case it is going to form a most deplorable precedent for future Committees where partisan members can rush into the papers and create public opinion in favour of their own set of views.

As you have now published the Report, will you in all fairness allow me to point out that the head lines in your paper convey an altogether incorrect impression because even propaganda should not stray from facts. The facts are as below.

The Report is to be a Majority Report in which only 3 members out of 9—two Government men and the third the Chairman of the European Chamber—concur in accepting the figure of 6 1|4 crores without reservations. The rest do not accept this figure without very material reservations. One member was not present when the formal draft was being considered.

The same members confess their inability to raise more than 4 1|2 crores without approaching the Central Government for assistance. Three other members do not at all agree that anything like 4 1|2 crores has to be raised in the near future, and their Minutes are going to be attached to the Report.

Your third heading that the Committee think the enforcement of Prohibition well-nigh insuperable is also misleading as during the discussions 4 members expressed strong dissent from this view, and it will probably be clearly indicated when they sign the Report.

In view of the prominence given to these three statements I can only characterise the premature publication of our Report even before signature and without the qualifying minutes of the other members as a further piece of propaganda in the interests of the continuance of the Drink Evil (if not of liquor interests) and as unfair to the other members whose views are not allowed to be simultaneously placed before the public.

Hoping you will find space for this letter at an early date, I remain.

B. F. MADON.

MR. HUSSEINBHOY LALJEE' PROTEST.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read your leading article in which you have referred to the summary of the findings of the Prohibition Committee as published by the "Times of India." I do not wish at this stage to discuss the question but when you say that only two Indian members, Messrs. Madon and Pradhan, have shown the wisdom and courage of differing from the majority, etc., I would like to point out that I and Mr. Madon are also the members who have radically differed from the majority and when our minutes are published with the report this fact will clearly be out. I had addressed a letter to the Editor of the "Times of India" yesterday which has not appeared to-day, hence I am sending a copy of the same and I trust in fairness to me you will kindly publish the same as well in your Monday's issue.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

MORE DISSENTING MINUTES.

To the Editor of the "Times of India,"

Sir,—I have been surprised to read in your issue of to-day's date a summary of the findings of the Prohibition Committee with broad headlines to the effect that Prohibition is almost impossible. The last meeting of the Committee was held yesterday and we finished our deliberations at 4.30 p.m. At this meeting the minutes of Mr. Madon, myself and other members were discussed and after the final deliberations the draft was redrafted, and it was quite clear that besides Mr. Madon and myself there will be minutes from the other members as well not agreeing with the report in various respects.

I must also add that the impression created by what you have published is that Prohibition is impracticable and that sources could not be found by which the deficit could be met. Mr. Madon as well as myself have suggested how Prohibition could be effected and suggestions have also been made as regards the sources from which the deficit could be met. Some of the other members are also going to suggest that Prohibition is practicable. The report will be final after it has been signed by the members and after the minutes are duly incorporated in it and forwarded to Government.

I, therefore, request you to kindly publish this my explanation specially in view of the fact that you have written a leading article and it is probable that other papers and also the public will also try to express their opinion.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.

Bombay, February 4.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

REICHSTAG PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has passed a vote of confidence in Government by 235 votes to 174.—Reuter.

The Rawalpindi Sessions Division has been limited to Rawalpindi District alone, and a new Sessions Division created to include Attock District.—A.P.

CONGRESS PARTY'S ATTITUDE

(Continued from page 9.)

of the Party supporting the one and four pence ratio and make it a Party question.

As the decision rests finally with the Working Committee, no decision was arrived at the joint meeting.

Soon afterwards the Working Committee of the Congress held a brief session.

It is understood that the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly will support the sixteen-pence ratio and make it a Party question and alter the budget on the basis of one shilling and four pence, and leave to his Excellency the Viceroy to restore the Budget on the one shilling and six pence basis if he so elects.

This decision if arrived at will make it immaterial when the Ratio Bill is actually considered. It is pointed out the right course would have been for the Government of India to obtain the verdict of the Assembly on the ratio and then present the Budget on the basis accepted by the Assembly.

The Home Member is expected to make an important statement on Monday in regard to this aspect of the question.—Free Press.

THE RATIO BILL

CONGRESS PARTY TO OPPOSE 18D.

NEW DELHI, February 5.

The Congress Party in the Assembly met this evening to consider its attitude on the ratio question. It is understood that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas addressed the meeting at considerable length to prove his case. Dewan Chamanlal placed the Labour point of view. The meeting concluded without coming to any decision on the exchange issue and left it for the Working Committee to decide the attitude of the Party. It is stated that the Party leader was in favour of giving freedom of vote to the Party while Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar were for 1s. 4d. Dewan Chamanlal warned against causing a breach in the Party by making economic questions as party questions. Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar suggested that the Party should hear Sir Basil Blackett as well, having heard Sir Purshottamdas. Further developments depend on the Congress Working Committee's recommendations.

The Congress Working Committee met immediately after the party meeting and decided by 5 votes against 1 in favour of 1s. 4d. The majority consisted of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mrs. Naidu; Messrs. Rangaswami Iyengar; T. Prakasam and Phookan. Pundit Motilal dissented, favouring freedom of vote.—A. P.

ANOMALY OF SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT.

MAJORITY IN LESSER NUMBER THAN MINORITY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

The meeting of the Select Committee at which the decision was taken to adopt the scheme of preferential duty, as contained in the Steel Protection Bill, was attended by thirteen out of fifteen members. Seven voted for the scheme and six preferred weighted scale of duties with modifications. The members absent from the meeting were Mr. Ghanasham Das Birla and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who were engaged at the Standing Finance Committee and the Railway Finance Committee, both of which were simultaneously in session along with the Select Committee on the Steel Protection Bill. As it is well-known that Mr. Birla and Mr. Mehta are both in favour of weighted scale duties, question was asked what would happen if they both signed the minority report. The point is whether the signing of reports or the majority or minority decision when it was actually taken should be counted. The result would be that there would be an anomaly of a minority report being signed by eight members, while the majority report is signed by seven only.

The change that has been effected in the scale of weighted duties is said to be the adoption of two scales of duty basic and additional duty, former being unchangeable and the latter variable as circumstances may demand. Both the underlying principle is the weight and the country of origin.—Free Press

NEW BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

It is understood that the Standing Finance Committee, at its meeting to-day, considered the proposal for the expenditure of about Rs. 30 lakhs in respect of civil aviation and agreed to the proposal subject to the understanding that the Assembly approved the policy underlying it.

On Monday, there will be only one new Bill introduced in the Assembly, and that will be the Bill to amend the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 and the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920. It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the absence of a provision in the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909, on the lines of Section 10(2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, leads to a large number of infructious applications for adjudication, after the annulment of insolvency. The Bill is designed to bar such applications under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, whether the previous proceedings were under the Act of 1909 or the Act of 1920, when an insolvent obtains an adjudication on an application presented without the leave of the Court. The Bill provides for its annulment by the Court on its own decisioner at the instance of the Official Assignee or any creditor. The Bill further seeks to bring the provisions of the Provincial Insolvency Act into line with the amendments proposed to be made in the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.—A.P.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Martin, the Revenue Member, the Central Provinces Government, is going on leave for four months after the Budget session of the Council is over. The vacancy will be temporarily filled up by Mr. A. E. Nelson, Chief Secretary to the Government.—Free Press.

RECALL INDIAN TROOPS FROM CHINA.

(Continued from page 9.)

dian troops sent? He had not received any reply from the Indian Merchants' Chamber but he hoped that that body would make public their discussion on that subject. Supposing, he said, there were 1,000 Indian merchants in China, they should enquire how they were treated by the Chinese and also by the British people. The Chinese people, he knew, would treat Indians like brothers, but the British people would not allow them in the clubs and gymkhanas which are reserved for the Whites only. Indians were trading with China before the British people knew to trade with that country but India never sent any gun-boat for their merchants' protection. It was not the Indian habit to send gun boat or battalion. It was the British habit (laughter).

PLEA OF INDIAN INTERESTS EXPOSED.

Even supposing, Mr. Saklatwalla argued that 1,000 Indian merchants were really in danger, it would be more prudent and honourable to get these men back to India compensate them than waste crores of rupees in sending troops and battalians to destroy lives and properties. There are Indian traders in Japan and he enquired why British gun boats were not protecting them there." The Indian merchants have gone to America, and he failed to see why British gun boats were not sent to that country also? It was the trickery of the present Cabinet he said, because they had failed in their Ministry and to save their faces in the general elections they had adopted this policy. If any troop was required at all, he said, it was to protect the present Cabinet Ministers and not the Indian merchants in China. The present Cabinet had proved dangerous and futile to 12 lacs workmen of England, and he feared some day the British Government may send Indian troops against the workmen and miners of England to keep peace and order! Personally, he thought that the Indian troops were required in England to keep the present Cabinet in order. (laughter).

SPEAKER'S DUTY

Mr. Saklatwalla then referred to the attitude of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel on the question of adjournment motion and said when king's soldiers withdrawn swords tried to supress the voice of the people, and the Speaker, as the representative of the people refused to get up from the chair. Mr. Saklatwalla thought there was an occasion now to demonstrate that independence by Hon. Mr. Patel as a representative of the voice of the people to refuse to vacate his chair and then decline to accede to the gagging order of the Viceroy. The expression of opinion of the people was always more supreme and superior than the Crown and Ministers and he felt that Hon. Mr. Patel ought to have started discussion on the subject of sending Indian troops to China. If he was in the Assembly, and if Sir Basil Blackett had moved the Currency Bill, he would have at once moved an adjournment motion for the return of Indian troops as the effect on currency depended upon the normal condition of the world and the return of the Indian troops. There was only one man he said who knew how to make use of the House of Commons but, unfortunately he did not succeed and that was Guy Fox (laughter).

Mr. Horniman in his remarks urged the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to send resolutions of protest against sending Indian troops to China and to call for a special meeting of the Indian National Congress if necessary.

The Chairman was then empowered to send the resolutions passed at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on 24th January protesting against sending Indian troops to China to the Prime Minister.

BRITISH BUSINESSMAN ROUGHLY HANDLED.

LONDON, February 6.

Tientsin.—A British subject, Mr. Thomas, managing director of a carpet factory dismissed the works foreman and the latter collected some three hundred and fifty employees and urged them to kill Mr. Thomas. The mob attacked Mr. Thomas who is a cripple and beat him severely. Mr. Thomas was rescued by Sikh watchmen from a critical position.—Reuter.

ANTI-RUSSIAN AGITATION.

FARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

LONDON, February 6.

The Anglo-Russian Parliamentary Committee has issued a statement protesting against the agitation to sever diplomatic relations between Britain and Russia, describing the proposal as a disastrous one which would lead to diminution of trade and increase in unemployment. It adds that it would undoubtedly be fraught with grave danger to world peace. It urges on the contrary full normal diplomatic relations. The signatories include Mr Clynes and Commander Kenworthy and 22 other Labour members of the House of Commons and also a number of trade union leaders.—Reuter.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION ACCEPTED.

INDIAN DELEGATION'S SURRENDER?

RESULT OF THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

THE LIQUOR BILL AND ASIATICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 17.

The Government of India Delegation are sailing on 19th for India after a strenuous and hard tour of South Africa extending over a month. All was cordiality when they came and they return home also with sweet remembrances of the country's progress and hospitality of the Union Government and the South African Indian community. It is very difficult to prejudge the result of their conference with South Africa though it has been officially announced that a provisional agreement has been arrived at and, in the words of our statesman, Right Hon. V. S. S. Sastri, "the hopes are practically fulfilled." It should be said as regards the work of the R. T. Conference that good contact was established between the delegation and the Indian community. The representatives of the South African Indian Congress were divided with the members of the Delegation into committees and sub-committees on various matters and to the last concord and peace reigned supreme.

CONFERENCE IN CAMERA.

But let me put the bare facts before India. The Conference was held in camera and the utmost secrecy was kept of the progress of work. It is reported that the Conference was on the point of a deadlock but conciliatory spirit prevented it. I am reliably informed that the provisional agreement arrived at will not be in a position to enhance the prestige of India as there are certain points in which our delegation had to yield and accept their suggestions. It is reported that voluntary repatriation scheme has been accepted and the Government of India Delegation have promised to encourage it. The Union Government will increase the bonus to be paid to the repatriates and there will be no objection taken by the Government of India if the immigration authorities enforce the laws in a strict manner. It is stated that it will be left to the municipalities to enforce sanitation laws in the ways they thought fit. This is the sum and substance of the information I received but it should be said that the delegation has kept the negotiations absolutely secret and nothing authoritative can be said before we see with our own eyes the terms of the provisional agreement which will be published in the middle of February.

INDIAN COMMUNITY'S RECEPTION.

The members of the Indian community in South Africa have vied with one another in all the provinces to give a royal welcome to the Government of India Deputation. Elaborate preparations were made at Capetown, Maritsburg, Johannesburg, Durban and other intermediary stations to receive them. The Mayors and Administrators also welcomed them to the cities which they visited. The granting the use of the Town Hall here for the reception marked a visible change in the outlook of the local authority, as this was the only occasion when the Town Hall was given to the Indian community specially. The speeches delivered by the members of the Delegation are very guarded, indeed, and sometimes very ambiguous. Mr. Sastri's speech at Capetown can be put as an example. He said:

"They had now every hope that a basis of perfect understanding had been made. If they of the Deputation might not see its full fruition, many there who would be blessed with length of days would see it.... If you, our people from India, play the game, it will not be long before you get your due, even in the measure that you expect."

The attitude of the Delegation towards the South African Indian representatives was cordial but it could be said without the fear of contradiction that except the case of Messrs. Sastri and Sethna, there was the sense of officialdom among them even in South Africa. They took themselves to be very big, and looked at others with an awe of the autocracy.

IS THERE A CHANGE OF HEART?

Inspite of the gesture of amity and goodwill on the part of the Union Government on which Sir Habibullah places too much stress there is nothing to show in the atmosphere of the country about the existence of the spirit of goodwill towards the Indian settlers. The licenses have been refused at many places in the Transvaal for trade, scores of Indians have been replaced by Whites in the railway department at Maritsburg and the Liquor Bill still recommends that the Indians will not be entitled to work in liquor shops. This will mean the starvation of more than a thousand Indians who will be left to wander in the streets of South African cities practically without employment.

Meanwhile we all hope that the provisional agreement arrived at by the Round Table Conference will hold out hopes of a better understanding and honourable settlement and all pains will be taken by the Central Legislature to see that the honour of India is not jeopardised in the agreement.

INDIAN DELEGATES' RETURN FROM S. AFRICA.

MESSAGE OF WELCOME FROM VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The following telegraphic correspondence has been exchanged between His Excellency the Viceroy and Sir Mahomed Habibullah:—

From the Viceroy: I offer you and your colleagues a hearty welcome on your return from South Africa. India has watched with sincere pleasure the cordial spirit and the smooth course of your discussions with the representatives of the Union Government, and I trust that the devoted labours of all the members of the Indian delegation will be rewarded by a speedy and friendly settlement of the problems to which you have given such ungrudging service.

From Sir Mahomed Habibullah:—We are profoundly grateful to Your Excellency for your gracious and appreciative message, and earnestly hope that the work of the Conference may result in a satisactory settlement of the outstanding questions between India and South Africa and lasting friendship between the two countries.—A. P.

'PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LIVES."

33 VESSELS AND 2500 MARINES KEPT READY FOR SERVICE

RUGBY, Feb. 5.

Although their exact disposition is not disclosed 33 American vessels and 2,500 marines are now reported by the press to be strategically available for the protection of American lives and interest in China.—B. O. W.

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS ONLY PRECAUTIONARY

LONDON, Feb. 5.

WASHINGTON.—In response to the Chinese Minister's enquiry he has been officially informed that there is no intention of landing American troops at Shanghai unless the lives of Americans are actually endangered while the activity of the Navy Department is entirely precautionary.—Reuter.

SHANGAI INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO CHINESE GOVT.S

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Washington.—Government has proposed to Cantonese and Peking that Shanghai International settlement should be excluded from theatre of hostilities. Proposal was sent to Mr. McMurray for transmission to Northern and Southern war-lords and no answers have yet been received.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CRUISER STARTS FOR SASEBO.

TO PROCEED TO SHANGHAI IF NECESSARY.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Tokio.—The Cruiser "Tenryu" and four destroyers have been ordered to proceed to Sasebo with a landing party of 300 to await instructions. It is understood that they will be sent to Shanghai, if necessary.—Reuter.

ROBUST COMMON-SENSE OF L. G.

PLEADS FOR SECURING CHINESE GOODWILL.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech at Middleborough, said that the first condition of prosperity was that we should shun the war. Two months ago he had ventured to draw attention to the danger of our being manoeuvred into war in the Far East, instead of settling our differences there, by peaceful negotiation. The movement of troops had momentarily interfered with the negotiations. It was rather a sinister fact that it was a premature movement of troops in 1914 that ended the negotiations. We must see that the same thing did not happen again. He sincerely trusted that Government would heed the suggestion advanced in a helpful spirit that the troops should at present be landed say at Hong Kong, so as to be within easy reach of Shanghai in case of trouble. So much of our trade depended on the good will of 400 millions of the people of China that we could not afford to quarrel with them.—Reuter.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN OPTIMISTIC

RUGBY, Feb. 5.

Speaking last night, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Health Minister, said no special anxiety should be felt regarding the protracted nature of the Cabinet meetings. "Nothing in the events of the day or in the news Government had received need cast any shadow on the hope that while performing our obvious duty of protecting the British lives and property in China, we should succeed in reaching a solution of our difficulties which would satisfy all the reasonable sentiments of the Chinese people.—B. O. W.

WHAT BRITAIN SOUGHT IN CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Speaking at Manchester Mr. Churchill said nothing was further from our intentions and ideas than to be drawn into an adventpolicy in China. We sought nothing there but ability to sell goods which the Chinese desired and to receive useful goods in exchange. He believed that if Government was supported, as it would be, not merely by its own supporters but by the mass of steady sober opinion in the country, it would with patience, forbearance and self-respecting firmness succeed in procuring the great amelioration of the Chinese position before the end of the year.—Reuter.

BAN ON DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Shanghai.—Japanese reports from Hankow state that the Chinese authorities have prohibited Anti-British demonstration arranged for the morning of 5th February and that Anti-British posters in the district of Wachan have been removed. Both actions are believed to be due to the orders of General Chiangkaishek, commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Army who is seeking to control the influence of the Chinese Bolshevists.—Reuter.

PRIESTS TAKEN CAPTIVE

LONDON, Feb. 6.

New York.—Two Catholic priests Father Macdonald and Father O'Connell of St. Columbans Mission have been taken captive by the Chinese in the icy wilderness in the North-west of Hupeh Province. Chinese hobbled and beat them after destroying the mission on 29th January.—Reuter.

VIEW OF SOVIET GOVT. ORGAN

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Moscow.—The Government organ "Izvestia" discussing the events in China says if the Soviet are in a position to advise the Cantonese it will never advise it to sever its ties with the foreign capital, appreciating as it does, the value of such ties for a renascent Chinese Estate.—Reuter.

SIR F. AGLEN IN PEKING.

RUGBY, Feb. 5.

Sir Francis Aglen who in his absence from Peking was dismmissed from his post of Inspector-General of Customs has reurned to the Northern Capital.—B. O. W.

ITALIAN PRESS SUPPORTS BRITISH ATTITUDE.

RUGBY, Feb. 5.

Influential Italian newspapers which are believed to reflect the intentions of Rome Government continue to comment favourably on the attitude assumed by the British regarding Shanghai.

The "Corriere Della Sera" says: "It is Italy's duty not to remain aloof. Her place is at the side of Britain. She must show herself ready with forces proportionate to her interests in Shanghai.—B. O. W.

HANKOW QUIET.

RUGBY, February 5.

The situation in China where the new year is being celebrated remains substantially unchanged. Mr. O'Malley remains at Hankow which is reported to be quiet.

The British Government is occupied with the situation created by Mr. Chen's refusal to sign the draft agreement regarding the status of the Hankow and Kiukiang Concessions, but no new decisions are reported as a result of yesterday's Cabinet meetings.—B. O. W.

PROTEST FROM CENTRAL EUROPE.

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

Assistant Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee writes:—The following cable has been received by the Indian National Congress:—

Hindustan Association of Central Europe strongly protests against the sending of Indian troops to China.

CALCUTTA MERCHANTS UNEASY.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The situation in China has caused a feeling of uncertainty among merchants who have dealings with that country. The loading of vessels bound for the Far East has however been going on uninterrupted in the jetties in the port. Steamers "Gambhariri", "Malkamaru", and "Fooksang" will in all probability start for the Far Eastern ports between the 5th and 18th February.

It is understood that the insurance rates on war risk or civil commotion, for all goods for Chinese ports, has been increased. They now range from 1/4 per cent. to two per cent.—A. P.

DESPATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS TO CHINA.

PROTEST MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

At a public meeting in Shraddhananda Park yesterday Mr. Jitendralal Banerjee the newly elected President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee presiding resolutions were adopted protesting against the despatch of Indian troops to China without consulting the Indian Legislature and against the declared wishes of the Indian people and adding that Indians took it as an intolerable insult that Indian troops should be employed in thwarting the Chinese nation in their attempt to achieve sovereign independence for themselves.

The President in the course of his speech observed that so far as Indians were concerned they could never get over their sense of shame at the ignoble part which they had been called upon to play and the demonstration that evening would not be entirely fruitless if they went away with a reawakened sense of the shame and humiliation in their hearts. One redeeming feature which they could urge on their behalf was that they were an unwilling party to the shame.—A. P.

A Calcutta message says:—"The order of expulsion, which passed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, in 1921, on Jaganath Prasad, a leading Non-co-operator of the place, has been renewed, prohibiting his entry into the area. The original Government of India order demanded a written undertaking that he would not participate in any political movements, which he refused. Singh at present is living at Manirampore, outside the Cantonment area.—Free Press.

The Punjab Government will award a State Scholarship of the value of £300 a year to an Indian woman graduate for the study of medicine or some other educational or professional course. The scholarship will be tenable for three years.—A. P.

Telegraphic correspondences exchanged between the Viceroy and Sir S. Hoare on the eve of the latter's return journey, have been published.—A. P.

SCIENCE AND SWARAJ.

SIR C. SETALVAD'S ADVICE TO GUJARAT STUDENTS.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5.

Addressing a large gathering of the past and present students of the Gujarat College on the occasion of the commemoration of the founding of the College, this evening, Sir Cnimanlal Setalved, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, said that education was making great strides in Gujarat, and there was now a movement for starting a University for Gujarat. The purpose and aim of all education, especially University education, was to make man a better man and a useful citizen, and their efforts should be directed with that end in view. He referred to the great strides in Science made in the West, and said that unless India made progress on those lines, it was impossible for her to attain or maintain Swaraj. He differed from those who preached that Charkha could secure everything for India, and was of opinion that the great need of India was expansion of scientific and technological education.

Proceeding, he said that, while it was necessary to spread primary education, it was still more necessary to spread higher education of all kinds. Democracy would not be safe merely by making all people learn to read and write. What was more essential was to make people learn to think rightly and, for that purpose, they wanted leaders with sane and balanced mind.

After the meeting, there was a dinner, according to Indian style, in which about one thousand persons belonging to all classes and creeds took part without any distinction. Principal Finaly-Shirras mixed freely with all and personally looked after the arrangements, which were excellent.—A. P.

LAND ACQUISITION

NEED FOR ARBITRATION

MR. KELKAR'S AMENDING BILL

Mr. N. C. Kelkar in moving for leave to introduce his Bill for amending the Land Acquisition Act in the Assembly last week said:—

I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for certain purposes. In the usual statement accompanying the Bill, I have fully stated my objects and reasons; but in a few sentences, I will throw some further light upon the amendments which I seek to bring about by this Bill. I may, first of all, assure the House that the Bill is conceived in an entirely constructive spirit. The Land Acquisition Act is a necessity and I take it as a settled fact, but in my view a number of amendments can be carried out into the Act, especially from the point of view of the owners who are, unfortunately, deprived of their land by compulsion. In my view a thread of imperfections runs from end to end of the Act, and I will just indicate the main heads of my amendments only to disclose the policy which underlies the Bill.

First of all, I want by my Bill to impose certain new restrictions upon the powers and discretion of the Executive Government in the matter of acquisition of land, for in my opinion, Government sometimes unnecessarily go into fantastic schemes of land acquisition. I need not here refer to the case of the Back Bay Reclamation, because it is acquistion of land and water. But I take it that the sea has already had its own revenge upon the Government by bringing it seriously into dispute. And as for the compensation that the sea would require it would be a compensation in specie and in kind and not money compensation, and I am sure the sea will help itself to some compensation as a matter of course, by encroaching upon other share within the realms of the Bombay Presidency. But that apart. Then the Government often launches upon industrial schemes and acquires very large acreages of land in the name of industrial development. I have in my mind the Ambernath Development Scheme, and I believe I am right in saying that lots of acres have been acquired when there was really no necessity for it, and at present quite a lot of area is remaining idle in the hands of Government being undisposed of. Then the case about industrial development to be carried out by the Tata Company is obvious. Had it not been for a recent very strong agitation against reckless acquisition of land, I believe by this time all the slopes of the Sahyadri mountains would have been in the hands of the Tata Company for what they may or may not like to do with them. I have also in my mind cases of acquisition for Railway Companies, for I find that Government unnecessarily commit themselves sometimes by entering into agreements with railway companies, proposing to acquire land for them, when the Railway Companies really ought to shift for themselves, and acquire land by paying proper compensation to the parties by private arrangement.

UNNECESSARY ACQUISITION.

And these restrictions upon the powers and discretion of Government, I seek to accomplish, firstly, by subjecting the discretion of Government to a more thorough and substantial judicial inquiry into the purpose or acquisition. In that respect, I want the notices, private and public, to be more thorough and more adequate, so that, even people who are not directly interested in the acquisition of land, may appear before the tribunal and point out to Government that the purpose of acquisition is not really bona fide public purpose and that the land is being unnecessarily acquired. Then I want to introduce by this Bill a radical change into this machinery for fixing the amount of compensation as well as the nature of the compensation, and I propose to substitute private arbitration for the present procedure of fixing the compensation first and by an award given by a land acquisition officer and subsequently by reference to the District Court, which procedure is in my opinion, quite unsatisfactory. I want to introduce this change because I find that arbitration was in vogue, and was accepted by Government in the old Land Acquisition Acts up to 1870, and I do not know under what influences Government removed that machinery from the Act and substituted the present procedure.

NEED FOR ARBITRATION.

To my mind that procedure, and in evidence of that I may state that the procedure still obtains under the Bombay District Municipal Act so far as urban areas are concerned. If any land in urban areas is to be acquired the Municipalities are driven to the necessity of acquiring the land by private arbitration, and I do not see that rural land is more valuable than urban land so far as acquisition is concerned. If Municipalities must go to the trouble and expense of getting land under the procedure of private arbitration, I do not quite see why land in rural areas should not be similarly acquired by private arbitration also. The great advantage of the procedure I am proposing is that it first of all saves all further litigation by way of appeal and reference. At present, we see that litigation goes up even to the Privy Council and involves a lot of cost. But if land is acquired by private arbitration then it is practically a registered consent decree and it saves all further litigation. As regards the costs, they may be nothing to Government, but they are certainly very ruinous to private parties, and if there are any Government pleaders here present as members, they will bear me out when I say that the costs in acquisition cases are the secret pocket out of which the life savings of Government pleaders sometimes come.

EQUITABLE COMPENSATION.

Then I want to make the compensation to be given to private owners more equitable than it at present is. That I want to achieve first of all by imposing an obligation to give compensation in kind and in specie in certain cases. Thus, for example, if people are deprived of tenements it is certainly equitable that other tenements should be found for them before the unfortunate people are evicted. Then I want to enlarge the scope of damage to be considered in calculating compensation. Here, of course, the loss and damage is to be thaken in the legal sense, but its scope can be equitably enlarged, so that these matters may be taken into consideration in calculating the amount of compensation. And lastly, I want also to compel the parties, whether Government or private, in whose behalf or for whose benefit the land is acquired, to acquire the remaining land which is injuriously affected by the acquisition of the more important portions. It will be readily seen that if out of a given area the Government or other parties acquire the important portions, the owner really will not know what to do with the section remaining undisposed of. It is only equitable, therefore, if the best portions are acquired the party acquiring it should also be compelled to acquire the remaining portion, thus disposing of the whole plot and saving the owner the trouble and possible loss in trying to dispose of the balance left over.

TRADE OF LAND ACQUISITION.

Then it is also equitable that corporations and public bodies should be prohibited from making a trade of land acquisition and augmenting their revenues by a profiteering sort of arrangement. This Government are always prepared to do for corporations, and corporations are likely to go in for more than they really require for their purposes, letting out the remaining land on a profiteering basis in order to make the financial ends of their schemes meet somehow. Then there is one important point, and that is about the restoration of the land which has been excessively acquired and remains undisposed of in the hands of Government or the party for whom the land has been acquired. What is to be done with regard to this land? The man who is deprived of it has, of course, the first equitable claim to get back possession of that land, and therefore I want to impose a legal obligation upon Government to have the claim of the owner considered first to any land which may remain undisposed of after a certain definite time. Then generally, I want to deprive this land acquisition business of its technical character, technical in the judicial and engineering sense. Here, I would quote high authority on this point, namely, Sir Norman Macleod, who as President of the Tribunal had, I believe, a lot to do with regard to land acquisition in Bombay. In the first place he says:—

"The question which must necessarily most often arise before the courts are those connected with the appraisement of the compensation to be awarded to the owner whose land is being compulsorily acquired, and it must be admitted that a court of law is a most unsuitable forum for the decision of such question."

And with regard to the technical arbitrationors, engineering surveyors and helpers, he says:—

"Land valuation is never much more than guess work but the margin of error is far more likely to increase than decrease with the attempt to arrive at an accurate solution by means of elaborate reasoning".

If that is the judgment upon the assistance rendered by engineering surveyors and helpers it is perfectly right, I think, to try and get it out of the hands of the technical arbitrators, and I have already stated that I want also to take it out of the hands of a court of law. Thus I want to make this business as little technical as possible from the judicial and engineering point of view, and in my opinion, the best way to accomplish this is to set up the old machinery of private arbitration which still obtains within the areas of district Municipalities in my own province at any rate. The machinery of private arbitration amounts, as I have stated, to a consent decree which stops all further litigation and costs and gives the owner the satisfaction of having helped himself to justice by appointing arbitrators at whose hands he gets the award. These are three manifest advantages; I hope I have made out my claim before this House that the Bill is conceived entirely in a constructive spirit. It contains some very useful amendments and I hope the House will give me leave to introduce this Bill, and ultimately help me also to carry out some of the amendments.

KARWAR NOTES.

PLAIN-SPEAKING BY A HINDU.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Karwar, Feb. 1.

At the last meeting of the School Board of the District a resolution of condolence was passed touching the death of Swami Shraddhanand and was desided to be conveyed to his son in Delhi. Then on the 16th inst. a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Mitra Samaj, the local cosmopolitan club, under the presidency of Mr. Coutinho, a prominent Catholic. It mourned the loss of a unique educationist and one of the greatest of India's social reformers in the tragic end of the revered Swamiji.' A remarkable thing, about this meeting was that a local Hindu gentleman addressed the audience in Hindi. He emphasised that so long as the Hindus could not be called one community in anything like the sense in which the Muslims could be called one community, it was idle to speak of Hindu-Muslim unity Unlike the Muslims, the Hindus were cut up, he said, into castes as well as sects. He called attention to the curious fact that the very name of 'Hindu' was Musalman in origin! He likened the Muslims and the Hindus in their present state to iron and wax, which could combine only when the one was as soft as the other or the latter as hard as the former. He explained how the term 'Hindu-Muslim unity' was a misnomer, because Hindus and Muslims are not the only communities inhabiting this land. The Hindu community was styled by him as 'the Sick Man of India'—as Turkey once used to be called 'the Sick Man of Europe,'—suffering from the chronic diseases of caste, untouchability and enforced widowhood. Concluding the speaker called upon the Hindus in the name of the martyred Swami, to cure themselves of these diseases as quickly as possible.

HIGH COURT JUDGE'S VISIT.

Mr. Justice Madgavkar arrived here from Belgaum at the beginning of this week, in the course of his tour of inspection of mofussil courts. On the conclusion of his official work of reviewing the records of the five judicial courts in the district, the members of the local bar gave a sumptuous party in his honour in the Mitra Samaj Hall. Mr. Continho, the leader of the bar, who presided, recalled the efforts made by their guest 20 years ago, while serving as District judge in this place, to stir its intelligentsia to literary activity by starting a "graduates' union." At a conference with the bench and the bar which preceded this function, Mr. Madgavkar rejected as undesirable the proposal of the bar of Karwar to bring the Halyal taluka within the jurisdiction of the Karwar criminal courts. (Though it lies within the Karwar district, this taluka has been placed under the Dharwar courts for criminal matters, as pointed out in a previous letter). The present arrangement, he claimed, was more satisfactory to the people concerned owing to the greater facilities of communications between Halyal and Dharwar. He also declined as impracticable the suggestion of the Bar Association to institute a winter vacation for the courts. He leaves Karwar to-day for Belgaum to complete his programme of inspection there.

TEMPLE FOR UNTOUCHABLES & TOUCHABLES.

Mr. N. V. Kolhatkar, chief trustee and Manager of the Shreekrishna Digambar Mandir, Dadar has issued an appeal for necessary help to reconstruct this temple. The temple originally so called was acquired by the Municipality, but the trustees soon secured another suitable site from the Municipality and it is now proposed to erect that temple again. A special feature of this temple is that it is used for mass education and is open to all Hindus, whether touchables or untouchables. Donations will be gratefully received by Mr. Kolhatkar and a due receipt passed at 84 Tulshidas Tejpal Buildings, Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar, Bombay No. 14.

ALLEGED THEFT OF MAHARAJA'S JEWELLERY.

BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the police at the instance of Makhanlal on behalf of the Stores Clerk of the Maharaja of Bharatpur placed on trial Arnold Jones and Maharaj Singh Bakshee on a charge of alleged theft of Bharatpur jewellery valued at rupees ten lakhs from premises No. 33|9, Corporation Street on the 26th January.

The public prosecutor for the Crown said that this was a case of theft of jewels brought from Bharatpur by the two Maharajah's agents and were deposited in the house of Jones who was asked to go to the Bank to ascertain whether certain cheques had been cashed. Jones instead of doing so returned to his house and removed the property to the house of Huntford who produced the properties before the police authorities. Application for bail made on behalf of the accused was rejected. The case was adjourned till the 19th instant.—A.P.

TAXES ON TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

HYDERABAD (Sind) Feb. 5.

The Larkana District Board has imposed taxes on trades and professions.—A. P.

A Barisal message of February 5th says: Twentf-five Armed Police men left Barisal this morning for Patuakhali.—A.P.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

GANDHIJI ACCUSED AS PRO-MUSLIM

The "Nawa Kal" continues its educative campaign of enlightening its readers upon the different and complex phases of the Chinese problem. As it happens to be the only paper taking such a living interest in the doings and destiny of the Chinese people, it has been found to be an effective medium of what the Nationalist Mahratta mind feels about rising Chinese nationalism. The paper has skilfully exposed the apparently non-bellicose utterances of British statesmen by pointing out the complete variance between their speeches and their actual despatching of troops, warships and provisions.

SAKLATWALA'S SERVICES.

The "Kamkari", a Bombay Labour paper of some importance, has extended a very hearty welcome to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala and has particularly expressed its satisfaction for having plainly warned Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and other Congress leaders that under the rapidly growing industrialisation of India, there was nothing like peculiar Indian conditions in respect of the struggle between Capital and Labour and that the Congress must give up the policy of sitting on the fence and must actively strive to advance the interests of the working-class. The paper also suggests that Mr. Saklatwala should take a lead in forming a Workers' and Peasants' Party of India to safeguard the interests of workers and peasants.

GANDHIJI REBUKED FOR BEING PRO-MUSLIM.

The "Shraddhananda" takes strong objection to Gandhiji's opinion that Islam is a religion of peace which he stated in a recently published editorial in "Young India." The writer is willing to believe that Christianity, Buddhism and Hinduism are indeed religions of peace, but Islam, he cannot accept to be one such.

SHUDDHI AND KHADDAR.

The "Bhala" is a Poona weekly, professing to stand by the late Lokamanya's principles. It is a redoubtable apostle of Hindu Sangathan also. In a leader entitled "Shuddhi and Khaddar" it has very vehemently advocated the cause of Shuddhi and at the same time needlessly ridiculed the Khaddar movement. It compares Khaddar to a barren cow who neither gives birth to calves nor gives milk, but on the contrary has developed the bad habit of kicking its own master. The journal expresses its surprise at the omision of Poona during Mahatmaji's tour in Maharashtra and insinuates that the omission is probably due to Poona peoples' inability to present Gandhiji with a suitable purse!

NAGPUR'S WELCOME TO SAKLATWALA.

Of all the Marathi Nationalist papers, the "Maharashtra" of Nagpur has prominently come forward to welcome Mr. Saklatwala and express its approbation of the principles and programme for which Mr. Saklatwala stands. The journal describes Mr. Saklatwala as a powerful exponent of the new order of society which he says is inevitably coming out of the present order. Mr. Saklatwala's religion is that of upholding the cause of the downtrodden majority of humanity by a very small minority of Capitalists and landlords and their instrument, the several Governments. The paper sets the seal of its approval to Mr. Saklatwala's propaganda and appeals to the Congress leaders to follow his lead.

ADVICE TO NON-BRAHMINS.

The "Brahmanna-Brahmanetar" is a weekly published at Dadar and devoted to the cause of bridging the gulf that is everyday widening between the Brahmins and the non Brahmins. It occupies a respectable position in both the sections as it treats all controversial topics in a genuine liberal spirit and on a high moral level. In a recent issue it admonishes unthinking and pur-blind non-Brahmins on their condemning the whole Brahmin community as disreputable and appeals to them to exercise discrimination.

SARASWATI PUJA PROCESSIONS.

RESTRICTION IN POLICE LICENSE.

PABNA, Feb. 5.

In view of the Hindu festival of Saraswati Puja day which falls to-morrow, an application for a license had been made to the Superintendent of Police asking for permission to bring images from potter's houses to the respective places of worship in procession. The Superintendent has issued a licence prohibiting music within 50 yards of Khalifapatty Mosque which lies on the route of the procession and near which communal riots took place last July.

As regards the license for procession on the day of immersion, music has been prohibited within 50 yards of any mosque during the hours of prayer. The petitioners approached the Superintendent for reconsideration of the order and to allow, in view of the Government communique of June last, processions to pass without any restrictions being imposed.

It is understood that the Superintendent has refused to accede to the request.—A. P.

FIRE ON A VESSEL IN KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

A fire broke out last night on board s.s. "Sarviytan" lying in the dry dock at Kidderpore. In addition to three fire engines the Port Commissioner's fire float was at work and the flames being brought under control after three hours strenuous labour. There was no cargo in the vessel and the damage is understood to be not very serious. The s.s. "Sarviytan" belongs to the Oriental Navigation Company and was chartered last year to convey Haj pilgrims to Jeddah.—A. P.

TURKISH WATERS.

PROGRESSIVE YEMEN.

INEFFICIENT FOREIGN COMPANIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, Jan. 17.

The mineral waters of Sarikiz in the Alashehir District of the Vilayet of Smyrna compare fairly well with the waters of Vichy (France) as medicinal drinks according to the analysis of doctors of medicine. They are proved to be useful as tonics for the stomach, lungs and bladder and are said to be an effective cure of nervous weakness and anaemia. Chemical analysis has proved that one litre of the Sari Kiz Waters contains,

Carbonic acid	..	1,9100
Bicarbonate of Potassium	..	0.0127
Bicarbonate of Soduim	..	0.0179
Bicarbonate of Silica	..	0.2494
Bicarbonate of Magnesium	..	0.1238
Bicarbonate of Iron	..	0.0243
Sodium Sulphate	..	0.0151
Sodium Chloride	..	0.6152
Silica	..	0.0102
Traces or organic matter	..	0.0020

The Government have allowed the proceeds of the sale of these waters to go to the Red Crescent Society for the benefit of the orphans, widows, the sick and the destitute. The society is exporting large quantities of this health cure to Egypt, Syria and the Balkans. Indian gentry is generally importing Vichy waters. If Turkish waters were imported instead, the money would not go to fill the coffers of the big concessionaires but will be devoted to charitable purposes. Persons interested in making this humanitarian institution floursih can benefit both the Society and themselves by buying these waters. Information regarding the purchase of the water or acquiring the sole selling agency for India or a Province may be sought from "Central Post Office, Post Box 392. "Stamboul" (Turkey)."

A box of 50 bottles, with one litre of water per bottle costs 37 shilling F. O. B. Smyrna Port and a box of 100 bottles with half a litre of water per bottle can be had for 42 shilling F. O. B. Smyrna, C. I. F. Bombay quotations shall be 12 per cent. higher than these.

YEMEN AMBASSADOR.

Ahmed Avisi Bey, the first Yemen Ambassador, arrived in Turkey last week. Yemen, once a principality of the Turkish Empire, has been recognised as an Independent country by the Turkish Republic. Even during the Great War, when the Arabs rose in a general revolt against the Sultan Khalifa, the Imam of Yemen remained faithful to his liege-lord. The Ambassador who was received by the Turkish State officials on the quay, insisted on putting up in a hotel furnished after the Turkish fashion and chose the Shalim Pasha Hotel in preference to the Tokatlian and Pera Palace Hotels.

The Imam of Yemen is trying to secure the services of Turkish military and civil advisors to man the various administrative departments of his Imamate. Turkey at present can spare the services of many an experienced administrator for such purpose; for the number of such dignitaries, as are at present unemployed on account of the loss of many old Vilayets of the former Empire, is virtually a legion. Afghanistan has employed a legal expert for her ministeries of Commerce and Foreign affairs, besides Military advisers and teachers.

FOREIGN COMPANIES IN TURKEY.

Foreign business houses and concessionaries generally complain against Turkish laws and regulations which are "squeezing them out of existence." But the examples cited below shall show that the foreign companies working here pay no heed to the comforts and needs of the populace. No civilised country will stand the impudent mismanagement of her public services as is being inflicted upon the Turkish public. A joint Franco-Belgian Company still holds the concession of the water supply, electric supply and tramway service of the City of Stamboul, which it had secured before the Great War. But the fire brigades find no water in the pipes when a conflagration occurs—which unfortunately happens often—the electric light can hardly be depended upon and the trams are always crowded to suffocation on account of an insufficient number of the cars. Last week on account of the carelessness of the management of the Tramway Company a car with broken brakes was put on the lines. The result was that the car got out of the control of the driver collided with a car and then ran into another car in front which capsized and caused grievous hurts to 25 persons and slight injuries to 31. Official European Companies like this, most naturally, have a right to complain against a patient and toiling people as the Turkish nation is!

WORLD'S OLYMPIC SPORTS.

SELECTION OF ATHLETES TO REPRESENT INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Feb 5.

The Provincial Olympic meeting was held to-day under the presidency of Sir Dorab Tata to select athletes to represent India in China next August. The following have been selected:—

J. S. Hall (Bengal), R. Burns (Bengal) Abdul Hamid (Punjab), M.V. Venkataswami (Mysore), Gulam Murtaza (Punjab), and D.B. Chavan (Bombay).

At the conclusion of the sports, Sir Dorab presented certificates to the successful athletes.

J. S. Hall to-day completed 440 yards in 1 1|2 seconds less than the Far East record.—A. P.

OUR POONA LETTER.

CURRENCY LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES.

SIR BASIL'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Poona, Feb. 1.

The meeting of Poona citizens held in the Joshi Hall on Thursday last under the presidentship of Prof. Kale to protest against the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett's three bills regarding the Indian Currency system is probably the coping-stone to the work so far done in Maharashtra by the Maharashtra Branch of the Currency League of Bombay. This Branch was started in Poona on the initiative of Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Madan and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who had come here specially for the purpose. In the branch all political parties were represented. In fact Liberals and Nationalists worked together in the propaganda of the League Prof. Kale's was as it were, the brain of the League in Maharashtra.

During the three months' span, the branch published four Marathi pamphlets and they were distributed almost free throughout Maharashtra. Educative propoganda by lectures was done in all districts by members of the Executive Committee, and at several meetings resolutions were passed protesting against the 18d. ratio and urgently demanding a gold standard with gold currency.

PUBLIC OPINION IN MAHARASHTRA

Opinion in Maharashtra is undoubtedly overwhelmingly in favour of the 16d. ratio and the advocates of the higher ratio are very few. The Maharathi Press except the "Dnyan Praksh" of Poona which is obviously under the influence of Mr. N.M. Joshi M.L.A., who is said to be in favour of the higher ratio in the interests of the labour classes, is Openly championing the 16d. ratio, and among public men, most of them are in favour of the 16d. ratio. It must be said to the credit of the Maharashtra branch of the League that it was its activities in the main that created and, to some-extent, educated public opinion in the Currency question.

PROTEST AGAINST CURRENCY BILLS.

This brief review of the activities of the League refers only to the period before the introduction of the Bills in the Assembly. The Thursday meeting came after the introduction. Prof. Kale and Mr. J. S. Karandikar delivered explanatory speeches on the clauses in the Bills relating to the fixation of the ratio and establishement of the Gold Bullion Standard. Prof. Kale scathingly criticised Sir Basil's financial policy and prophesied that the budget would be so framed as to catch in the unwary members into supporting the 18d. ratio by promising reduction of provincial contribution by the abolition of some unpopular tax. He also ruthlessly exposed Sir Basil's policy of postponing discussion of the bill about ratio with a view to facing the Assembly with a "fait accompli".

Thus, so far as the bills are concerned the propoganda of the Currency League has ended, and the fight has been transferred to the floor of the Assembly.

Public opinion has been sufficiently clearly voiced, elected M.L.A.'s have been warned against being drawn into the net by Government, probably the Assembly will defeat Sir Basil; but there is the power of certification sitting like a ghost behind all the endeavours of the League. Whatever happens the League will have the unchallenged satisfaction of having accomplished as much as was expected of it during its short-lived life.

BRAHMAN—NON—BRAHMAN STRUGGLE.

One chapter of this ugly struggle in Poona seems to have closed with the confirmation of the sentence passed against Mr. Javalkar by the Sessions Judge in the appeal from the decision of the Assistant Collector for writing three pamphlets likely to create hatred between class and class. The Judge himself remarked that even the defense counsel would find it difficult to prove that the writings in question were not calculated to rouse enmity between the Brahmans and the non-Brahmans. To a large extent the mischief of the Satyashodhaks has been restrained their organ is stopped though one paper still writes an occasionary Scurrilous article about Brahmans. The stormy pamphletering and newspaper-mongering against the whole Brahman class by the Satyashodhak is apparently for the time being over. There appears to be despondency weighing in their camp The election-results have not elated them much. The appointment of ministers from outside their group has made them crest-fallen and the decision against them in the courts must have added to the sullenness of their mood. There is, besides, now no occasion or cause on which they can vent their wrath. The work of Brahman consolidation is silently proceeding.

PHILOSOPHY OF UPANISHADS.

IT STANDS FOR SOLIDARITY OF HUMAN RACE.

RENOUNCE SELF-HYPNOTISM

Swami Sharvananda delivered the fourth and the last lecture of his series on Friday evening under the auspices of the Bombay University, the subjects of this lecture being "The Ethics of the Upanishads."

ETHICS OF THE VEDAS.

Swamiji said: "Ethics constitutes the very soul of philosophical thought as it gives practical value to the system. No philosophy can be complete without this side. The loftiness and transcendentalism of the Upanishadic philosophy depends on the conceptions about discriminating between good and evil, right and wrong that the Upanishadic Ethics propounds. Ever since the Samhita period but it reached its height when developed, but it reeached its height when the Upanishads came to be written. According to the ideas of the Vedic period, the goal set before the people by the Vedic teachings was the attainment of heavenly pleasures through the medium of the appeasement of the several gods, spoken of in the Vedas like Indra, Varuna, Agni, Kubera and several others; this was to be obtained by a constant performance of sacrifices, charity, study, truthfulness and observance of sexual purity.

UPANISHADIC ETHICS.

But as the thinking processes advanced and in the Upanishadic period the Aryan sages realised that the individual Atman residing in the human body was identical with the Parama-Atman, they saw the absurdity of confining themselves to the appeasement of gods, who were but the phantoms of their own imagination. Their morals therefore underwent a metamorphosis, their ethics ceased to be doctrinal and dogmatic. They pointed out that the Vedic injunctions leading human beings to the ideal of worldly and heavenly enjoyment was wrongly conceived and they must adopt a different standard of judging the rightness or wrongness of things. They said that as worldy and heavenly pleasures were fleeting and transitory, liable to destruction, they must give up their hankering after them while the Vedas pointed in the direction of pleasures and more pleasures, the Upanishads pointed in the direction of renunciation, realisation of the fourth mental state of super-consciousness, in which alone one becomes free from bondage. The ideal held forth here is the attainment of Immortality, Infinite Bliss, which is the fundamental quest of all life. As this alone constitutes the singular fact of life, ethics or the code of behaviour must also be changed, thought the Upanishadic sages.

VARNAS AND ASHRAMAS.

On account of this great change coming over the ethical conceptions of the Upanishadic sages, they interpreted the system of Varnas and Ashramas obtaining in the then human society as a system of different stages of human evolution and human types of particular fitness. While the Vedas enjoined upon all different duties in conformity with the position they occupy in society, the Upanishads regarded that Karmakanda portion as unnecessary in advanced stages of evolution of human beings. But they did not attempt to write on a clean state, but kept up the continuity of the Vedic teachings by scrapping some of their philosophic and injunctional dross and adding of their own newly acquired knowledge about the secrets of this universe and its Author. For the first two Ashramas they prescribed the Vedic standards and for the other true Upanishadic standards. Again for the Brahmana type of men they reserved the Upanishadic lore and its practice while for the other three types Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras they gave mixed doses of the Vedic and Upanishadic knowledge. Life, they regarded, as only a preparation for self-realisation or God-realisation.

ATTACK ON UTILITARIANS.

After pointing out that the principle of unity of the universe with God that the Upanishads established is the greatest achievement in all human philosophy, Swami Sharyananda attacked the utilitarian thinkers who say that all this knowledge has no practical value. Some others says, said the Swamiji that the Upanishadic philosophy is all individualistic, egoistic and selfish and still others regarded it as unethical as it in their opinion does not make for human progress or happiness. But Swamiji declared that this is a talk full of colossal ignorance He said that the philsosophy which teaches that the Universal pulsation is the same as the heart-beat of every individual cannot be so summarily dismissed. This alone would be conducive to the teachings of the solidarity of humanity and if followed, it alone will bring the millenium. Swamiji said that a perfect ideal of democracy and disappearance of imperialism is only a spiritual interpretation of the Upanishadic philosophy.

Mr. Mitiwala thanked the lecturer for giving his beautiful course of four lectures and suggested that the best way of being grateful to him would be the publication of these four lectures for wide distribution. He hoped that the University itself or some charitably disposed gentleman would do the needful in the matter. The vote of thanks was passed amidst acclamation and the series of lectures came to an end.

EUROPEAN FINED FOR RASH DRIVING

Mr. Wilfrid H. Cartland the Secretary to the Government P. W. D. was fined Rs. 60 by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, at Girgaum for driving his car in a rash and negligent manner, on the 27th of January last so as to endanger human life. Mr. Mankan, the police prosecutor explained how on the night in question at 11.30 the accused driving along Lamington Road collided with a victoria damaging the wheels and footboard, and proceeded for a distance of 15 paces before he could be stopped. The accused pleaded guilty and in view of the fact that he had amply compensated the hack victoria-driver, His Worship felt that a fine would meet the case.

SEMI-SOCIALISM IN INDUSTRY.

MR. ROBINSON ON ITS FUTILITY

"The industrial present of Europe and its reflection upon the industrial future of India" was the theme of an interesting and thoughtful address delivered by Mr. E. A. G. Robinson, the Tutor of the young Maharajah of Gwalior, to the students of Sydenham College, on Friday afternoon. A number of students attended while Principal M. L. Tannan was in the chair.

MATERIAL WELFARE.

In Mr. Robinson's opinion, the Western industrialism is built upon two main assumptions viz. the growing want of a high degree of material welfare and the accomplishment of that welfare at whatever cost. The tendency of European industrialism, continued the speaker, was to have the maximum of welfare with the minimum of toil for it. Europe had grown so much in materialism that it was impossible there to live a contemplative life unless all the problems of material necessity were solved. The outstanding characteristic of the industry in Europe was the business efficiency, brought almost to a point of perfection. The speaker then referred to the attempts made by certain kindly disposed capitalists of England to solve the industrial problem and incidentally paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Rowntree for the admirable success the latter had attained in his endeavours.

ATTITUDE OF SEMI-SOCIALISM.

Mr. Robinson then dwelt at some length upon the relation between the national Government and the national industry and observed that the attitude of British Government towards industries in Britain was one of semi-socialism. The history of the industrial disputes had showed that the policy of semi-socialism had been an utter failure not only in England but throughout Europe. With great emphasis the speaker argued that either the socialism or the well-regulated Capitalism controlled by national governments, would solve the industrial problem. There could be no midway between the two. The speaker concurred with Bentham in his belief that Governments were not incapable to adequately cope with the day-to-day problems of industry. Coming to the industrial future of India, Mr. Robinson said he knew very little of Indian conditions of labour, however he was confident that the industrial present of Europe would surely have its reflection upon the industrial future of India.

Principal M. L. Tannan wound up the speaker's remarks with a convincing plea for the necessity of developing business-efficiency in Indian industries. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to recent publication of questions purtaining to the appointments in the Port Trust, I beg to bring to the notice of the public of Bombay that the administration of the whole of the Bombay Port Trust is top heavy. Princely salaries motor cars, but fine bungalows are provided for high officials besides only officials are given family allowance, etc. The Chairman drawing a salary of Rs. 4,000/ per mensem is provided with a palatial bungalow worth 3 lakhs of rupees.

I am connected with a British firm and have full knowledge of the administration of the Port Trust for the last 25 years. I would like to bring to light in the present article some of the extravagance and waste of public money in what is known as Bombay Port Trust Railway. Superfluous officers are kept without any work worth the name and the department is practically a white elephant to the Trustees.

I am giving details of a conversation which will interest the public in general and the mercantile community in particular.

Club Member:—Mr. Reynolds you were a Asst. Traffic Superintendent in the B. B. and C. I. Railway?

Mr. Reynolds:—Yes, I came from the B. B. and C. I. Railway as Manager of B. P. T. Railway.

Club Member:—How many miles railway do you manage?

Mr. Reynolds:—Six miles all told.

Club Member:—What salary are you drawing for managing six miles railway?

Mr. Reynolds:—Rs. 2,500/ per mensem with allowances.

Club Member:—How many deputy managers have you got to manage six miles railway?

Mr. Reynolds:—Four deputy managers on or about Rs. 1,500/ per mensem each.

Club Member:—How many assistant managers have you got to manage six miles Railway?

Mr. Reynolds:—For the present I have nine assistant managers on about Rs. 800/ per mensem each.

Club Member:—I presume there are numerous Yard Formen and Deputy Yard Formen provided with quarters by the Trustees.

Mr. Reynolds:—I have made all provision for my subordinates over Rs. 250/ per mensem.

When the Trustees insist on retrenchment notices are served on some of the menials and petty clerks but none of the Officers are retrenched.

From the above I leave to the public of Bombay to judge the waste of public money so far as officials are concerned and the great injustice that is being done to the poorly paid men of the department. There are many more glaring instances but suffice to say what is mentioned above.

In my next article I will deal exhaustively with another department of the Port Trust.—Yours, etc.

"A REPRESENTATIVE."
British Importing Firm.

NOTABLE DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Razmak" left Bombay on Saturday afternoon. Among the notable passengers were also the Right Honourable and the Countess Winterton, Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, Major-General Ogilvie, Sir Ronald Ross and Mr. D. McSharpe, C. I. E.

THE HANKOW INCIDENT.

THROUGH CHINESE SPECTACLES.

The "China Courier" of Jan. 8 writes as follows about the Hankow Incident:—

By all who have at heart the momentous problem of sino-foreign co-operation, especially in the direction of improving Anglo-Chinese relations by devising means for ironing out the main differences between China and Great Britain, the Hankow incident will be most deeply deplored. In all critical issues it is imperative to become well acquainted with the two versions of the story and by reading between lines to get at the solid facts, thus paving the ground for the formation of sane views at a time of excitement when reason is liable to be clouded by emotion. It is poor policy to shed tears over spilt milk for bygones are bygones, and the only sensible way of repairing errors lies in turning into the best possible account lessons acquired by bitter experience. It is thus undesirable at this stage to dwell on the might-have-been circumstances in so far as the question of tactful handling by the British marines of the lecture-listening Chinese crowd in the British Concession of Hankow is concerned. At the time when shots were fired into the Chinese crowd, was the shooting occasioned by the one desire of giving protection to imperilled British lives and property or was the resort to shooting the outcome of an academic devotion to the rigorous ruling of the British Municipal Council that no political harangue or demonstration would be permitted in the British concession? There should be no condemnation that is not preceded by impartial investigations, and the repeated cable messages reporting the evacuation of British subjects, especially women and children, and their arrivals in Shanghai in more or less the role of refugees are calculated to work up in the minds of the British residents here and elsewhere a sort of racial hatred against the Chinese as if the latter were actuated by a deep-seated antagonism against the British as a race, which is far from being the truth for the Chinese are actively engaged in a national campaign against foreign imperialism including British Imperialism, which is confined to diplomatic relations and policies; but they are in no way hostile against the British as a race. This distinction is of particular importance at the present moment when extreme views are almost in vogue, and if left unchecked may be productive of distressing consequences. We have not the slightest wish to raise false alarms but the Hankow incident contains the germs of grave possibilities justifying our taking the risk of erring by vain assumptions.

The situation at Hankow is by no means so desperate as to warrant its being viewed as a hopeless case in itself and as a forerunner of a similar crisis in Shanghai when the Nationalists come to rule this district. And yet according to Reuter Mr. Leefe, Chairman of the China Association, has seen fit to write to the London "Morning Post" uttering the warning that "if the Cantonese capture Shanghai," the enormous British interest of the part and the safety of some 7,000 British residents will be gravely imperilled. He further predicts that in the event of the British evacuating Shanghai, "such evacuation would mean the end of British prestige in the Far East and would be a ruinous blow to Britain's commerce with China." Writing in "L'Echo de Paris" Pertinax calls upon the Powers to defend Shanghai and the ports accessible to their warships and the reason he advanced is that "trade in such centres develops in proportion as commerce becomes impossible in other parts of the country." Advice is cheap but as a potential factor for harm it knows no bounds.

To foreign critics we would strongly suggest that it would be a thousand pities to relapse into the blunders of destructive criticism which characterised the correspondence in the local foreign press adorned by many a nom de plume in reference to the May 30th tragedy when much good would have been done if the writer had taken pains or had the heart to think in terms of constructive criticism, which would perhaps have speeded the settlement of a grave diplomatic issue which still awaits settlement. There are a few things which would be helpful to avoid rash criticism, and of these we might mention the following points:—

1. There is no crime to indulge in political harangue.

2. To shoot to kill supposes the existence of circumstances so grave that no alternative is possible.

3. John Bull does not incur a loss of face if circumstances dictate the wisdom of having the Chinese authorities assume full control of a British concession pending the settlement of the incident through diplomatic channels.

4. There has been no announcement, official, or unofficial that the British Concession in Hankow has been returned to China on the fare fact that the British forces have been withdrawn.

5. The nature of the negotiations is still unknown to the public.

6. The Nationalist Government has not countenanced any deliberate breach of the peace; nor is it slow to suppress disturbances endangering foreign lives and property. It assumes responsibility and demonstrates its ability to do the necessary.

There are always two sides to any given question, and in the case of the report submitted by the Extraterritoriality Commission signed by representatives of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Japan, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, the British Empire, and United States—the "Treaty Powers," China is required to do a hundred and one things including the reform of her police, her prisons, her commercial code, and the establishment of modern detention-houses, and when all this has been done, "the Powers concerned, if so desired by the Chinese Government, might consider the abolition of extraterritoriality according to such progressive schemes (whether geographical, partial, or otherwise) as may be agreed upon." The average foreigner in China would hail this clause as if it were an excerpt from the Gospels and would eulogise the commissioners for their farsightedness and richness of common sense. And yet according to the editor of a liberal New York weekly journal, "The Nation," this is all nonsense because "it exhibits an appalling lack of sense of proportion." To prove which he argues thus in the December 8th (1926) issue of the periodical: "Italy, Spain and Portugal are ruled by military juntas, Japan by a despotic clique; Britain holds India by force alone, Belgium and Italy have compounded their debts, but France is simply stalling, with no apparent intention of paying her debts to the United States and the United States seems utterly incapable of solving its own gunman and lynching problems. Yet the representatives of those nations presume to sit in judgment on China.... Criticisms concerning China must be welcomed but this welcome should be contingent upon the critic's readiness to make use of Chinese spectacles in sizing up critical situation, the Hankow incident included.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

LIQUIDATOR'S REPORT.

The Official Liquidator of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Ld., (in liquidation) has submitted to the Hon. The Chamber Judge his 11th half-yearly report together with a statement of Account and Balance Sheet for the period commencing from 1st July 1926 to 31st December 1926 duly verified by an affidavit, annexed hereto.

The assets realised and brought to the credit of the account during the period under report amount to Rs. 1,87,953-7-9 excluding the 2 sums viz. Rs. 2,65,701-8-4 being the sale proceeds of the securities and the sum of Rs. 8-811-5-5 being the balance brought forward from the last account and the disbursements for the period amount to Rs. 4,54,655-10-2 including the sum of Rs. 1,09,406-5-4 invested in 4 per cent. 1960-70 Bonds of the face value of Rs. 1,90,000/ and leaving in the hands of the Liquidator a cash balance of Rs. 7,810-11-4 as shown by such Balance Sheet. By the Consent Decree dated the 16th day of April 1924 obtained against Messrs. Geo. Brunton and Sons, they had to pay a sum of Rs. 7,00,000/ to the Liquidator by certain instalments. The whole of his sum has now been recovered from them and all the proved creditors of the Company have also been paid off in full as sanctioned by this Hon'ble Court.

The Balance of the Allotment money due by the various contributories of the Company is being recovered though rather slowly. All the costs of the misfeasance summons amounting to Rs. 2,67,055-12-11 has also been paid off. The Liquidator has sufficient funds to pay the general costs of liquidation charges and expenses already incurred and to be incurred and he hopes that with the surplus cash and securities in his hands a small dividend to the shareholders of the Company who have paid Rs. 15/ per share can be declared for which purpose he will submit a separate report shortly and obtain an Order of this Hon'ble Court.

FOREST IMPROVEMENT IN INDIA AND BURMA.

"FINANCIAL TIMES" ADVOCATES RAISING OF CAPITAL.

LONDON, February 5.

The "Financial Times" in an editorial advocates a bolder policy in regard to the capital expenditure on forest improvements in India and Burma. The paper suggests that the time has arrived when raising of capital for productive expenditure should be considered in the case of forests no less than the case of irrigation and railways, in view of the innumerable directions in which revenues, trade and industries in India would benefit by the development of forests to the economic maximum, and the fact that a serious shortage of soft woods appears inevitable within the next thirty years.—Reuter's Special Service.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN PRINCES.

TO BE HELD NEXT WEEK AT PATIALA

BARODA, February 5.

His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, is convening a conference next week at Patiala to consider the attitude of Indian Princes towards the Statutory Commission and other problems affecting the Indian States.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda will be represented at the Conference by Sir Manubhai Mehta, the ex-Dewan.—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The 17th sitting of the All India Baidya Sammelan will be held at Patna, this year during the Easter holidays. A Reception Committee was formed on the 23rd January Preparations for a Medicinal herbs exhibition are also going on.

At the first annual meeting of the Indian Fabian Society held at Madras lately Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., was elected as President of the Society for 1927, Mrs. M. H. Stanford Vice-President, Mr. S. M. Michael Honorary General Secretary and Mr. G. R. Raju as Hon. Assistant Secretary. Its headquarters is at present located at Royapettah, Madras. Communications should be sent to the Secretary.

His Excellency Sir William Sinclair Marris, Governor of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, paid a visit to the All-India Shia Orphanage lately, and made the following remark in the Visitor's Book:—"The Orphanage is doing very good work and its maintenance by purely voluntary agency does good credit both to the liberality of subscribers and the public spirit of those gentlemen who give their personal service."

A Union of the Moslems of Satara District has been formed called the "Satara District Islahul-Muslameen Jamat." The Central office of the Union will be at Karad for this year and its first Conference will be held at Islampur in March next.

The Corporation of Madras, at its meeting held to-night, passed a resolution sanctioning a sum of Rs. 5,000 to carry on an anti-malarial campaign in the city.—Free Press.

Radharam Hazra, a second-year student of the Bangabashi College, Calcutta, is lying in a critical condition in the hospital suffering from a deep wound on the head, alleged to have been inflicted on Wednesday night by a Nepali Durwan of the College hostel in Ahmerst Street by means of a dagger.—A. P.

A Karachi message of the 4th instant says: The air liner "City of Delhi" with Sir Samuel Hoare and party on board, arrived at Jask at 5.28 p.m. yesterday afternoon and left this morning for Linga at 10.45—A. P.

Miss Jenny Sandeson achieved a great victory in defeating the champion Mrs. McKenna in the finals of the Ladies' Singles in the All-India Tennis Tournament at Allahabad on Tuesday.—A. P.

A message from Burma says:—In the Burma Legislative Council on Wednesday, a non-official resolution recommending the closing of all halawza (liquor extracted from rice) shops in Burma on the expiry of the current licenses, has been rejected. —A. P.

Mr. A. G. Khan President Muslim Liberal Society, wires:—"Mahomedans of Poona are grieved to hear the news from Kolhapur that the Municipal authorities of that city have recently demolished a mosque, which has put the whole mahomedan Community into mourning. A meeting to protest the action of the municipality will be soon held by the Muslims of Poona".

Abdul Rashid, accused of the murder of Swami Shraddhananda who has been taken to Lahore for medical examination, will be brought to Delhi next week.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture will arrive in Delhi on February 17, and will be there till the 24th.

Mr. Saklatwala was the recepient of addresses of welcome from the municipalities of Nagpur and Yeotmal. He declined the silver casket which one of the municipalities wanted to give him and instead had an album of workers.

A message from Patuakhali states that Satyagraha is going on with the usual vigour. Volunteers are pouring in from distant parts of the country. Recently a fresh batch came from Cawnpore. It is understood that Saraswati Puja has been permitted to the Satyagrahis in the Barisal Jail.

In the 'Id' Riot Case 15 of the accused were discharged and charges under Section 147, 149 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code were framed against the remaining twenty-two.

BRAHMIN PRIESTS STRANDED.

SEQUEL TO TEMPLE DISPUTE

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

Social boycott of an intense nature is reported to have been launched by the villagers of Etahpur in Salem District against the Brahmins of the place, who it appears refused to give accounts of a temple when asked by the non-Brahmins. The latter enraged at this have completely suspended all sorts of services to the Brahmins including the refusal of selling food-grains.

The police enquired into the matter, and finding the situation really bad threatened to take proceedings against the non-Brahmin leaders if they persisted in the boycott. Dr. Vardarajalu Naidu when approached by the non-Brahmins is understood to have told them that while he could not appreciate the elimination of Brahmin priests in ceremonials as a piece of social reform, he could not approve of persistent boycott as it was nothing short of persecution.—Free Press.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Willson and the Right Honourable the Earl and the Countess Winterton lunched with the Honourable Sir Chunilal Mehta at the Willing Sports Club on Friday.

BOMBAY LEPROSY RELIEF FUND.

FUTURE WORK IN THE PRESIDENCY

The Leprosy Relief Fund for the Bombay Presidency was started in 1925 and Local Committees throughout the Presidency were organised to collect funds. The combined efforts of all those Committees have resulted in the Bombay City and Presidency being able to remit to the Central Fund the magnificent sum of Rs. 3,21,461-12-10—the largest contribution of any Province in India. Besides this a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 has been offered by Mr. Janmayjay Chabildas, one of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy, for a "Skin Clinic" to be established at Bombay for the treatment of leprosy and other skin affections.

LEPROSY EXPERT FOR BOMBAY.

Khan Bahadur C. R. Avari, a competen bacteriologist with considerable experience in leprosy work has been deputed to Calcautta, who on return, after the receipt of sanction from Government, will work at the Acworth Leper Asylum, and begin to train up Government Medical Officers until such time as the proposed "Skin Clinic" will be ready. He will be the leprosy expert for the Presidency.

Negotiations are being carried on with the Bombay Government for a site in the neighbourhood of the Haffkine Institute and the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Sch Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, so that the new institution whilst working in association with the former, will be able to impart instruction in the subject to medical students at the latter.

KING NOT TO GO TO CANADA.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The King and Queen are not going to Canada this year. It is authoritatively stated, however, that much as their Majesties might desire to accept the invitation which they greatly appreciated the beginning of July is their busiest time in the year, and, therefore, it will be quite impracticable for them to journey to Canada for the Jubilee.

The Prince of Wales will probably leave London in August.—Reuter.

MUSIC EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the names of the successful candidates from the Convent of Jesus and Mary, Parel, at the Theoretical and Practical Examinations of the Trinity College of Music, London, held on November and December:—

Practical.—9 were present and 8 passed.—Winnie Sliddle, Preparatory 80 Pass; Prisca Rodrigues, Junior (Singing) 65 Pass. Prisca Rodrigues. Intermediate 74 Pass. Elizabeth Fern, Intermediate 73 Pass. Mary Hargreaves. Intermediate 71 Pass. Phyliss Christiansen. Intermediate 65 Pass. Miss Kola, Senior 68 Pass. Lousia Marshall. Associate 70 Pass. Pearly Powell. Licentiate 72 Pass.

Theoretical Examination:—N. Kathoke, Preparatory 99 Hons., Olive Chaves, Junior 99 Hons., Prisca Rodrigues, Junior 99 Hons., Bertha Baptista, Junior 98 Hons., Mehra Engineer, Advance Junior 96 Hons., Elizabeth Fern, Advance Junior 85 Hons., Mary Hargreaves. Advance Junior 83 Hons., Phyliss Christiansen, Advance Junior 86 Hons., Bertha Thompson, Advance Junior 84 Hons., Phyliss Pereira, Advance Junior 73 Pass, Beryl Dowes, Intermediate 87 Hons., Miss Kathoke, Advance Intermediate 85 Hons. Louisa Marshall, Advance Intermediate 73 Pass.

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The following donations which represent sums of 100 and over are received by the Helpless Beggars Relief Committee:—

From N. M. Wadia Charities for October 1926 Rs. 100; Municipal contribution for three months (August, September and October) 1926 Rs. 3,000; From Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas for giving a feast to the beggars Rs. 149-10-6; From the Executors of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for December 1926 Rs. 200; From Mr. Shankar S. Persha for giving a feast to the beggars Rs. 100; From N. M. Wadia Charities for November 1926 Rs. 100; From the Executors of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for January 1927 Rs. 200, From N. M. Wadia Charities for December 1926 Rs. 100.

Further donations representing sums of less than 100 have also been received.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—The estate of late Lord Boarsted, founder of the Transport Company, has been sworn at four million pounds.—B. O. W.

London.—At Hampstead, on Saturday, the Coroner returned a verdict of "death from natural causes" on Prof. Kenneth Martin Ward aged 39, Professor of Physics at the Rangoon University.—Reuter's Special.

Arnold Jones, an Anglo-Indian and the Maharajah Singh Jakshi were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta in connection with the Bharatpore jewel theft case. The Public Prosecutor stated that the case was triable here as the theft occurred in Calcutta. He opposed the application for bail on the ground that the property involved was of considerable value. The case stands adjourned till February. 14.—Free Press.

THE MADRAS RACES.

NADIR SHAH'S BRILLIANT FINISH.

CELEBRITY ANNEXES PALAKIMIDI CUP.

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

HMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 360, Third Rs. 200. Handicap for Country Breds which have run and not won race at Madras 1926-27 at the time of starting.

Chenais' LEGAL FENDER 8st. 2lbs. Robertson 1

Maharaja of Mysores' OSBOURNE 8st. 1lb. Beasley 2

Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJIYA 7st. 9lbs. Hoyt 3

Messrs Ali and Murtaza's BLACK ROCK 7st. 8 Black 4

Also Ran:—Sauspareil 8st. 10 lbs., Curious 8st. 3lbs. Shewanti 8st. Gracieuse 7st. 7lbs.

Won by short head half length 3|4 length. Time 1 min. 4 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 92 for win, Rs. 25, 31 and Rs. 25 for places.

Betting Evens, Vijiya 3, Gracieuse, Black Rock 6, Curious, Legal Fender, Longer prices.

PARK TOWN PLATE—(Div. 1). Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arabs which have run and not won race value 900 or over at Madras races 1926-27 at the time of starting.

Mahomed's WAHAB 7st. 4lbs. Robertson 1

Patel's TRIPOLI 8st. MsQuade 2

Makanji's SQUEAKER 8st. 1lb. Burgess 3

Maharaja of Mysore's AGA 8st. 6lbs. Babajan 4

Also Ran:—Marshall Petain 9st. 12 lbs., Henry 7st. 3lbs.

Won by 3 lengths 1 1|2 lenth 3|4 length. Time 1 min. 8 1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 105 for win, R 52 and Rs. 50 for places.

Betting 2 Marshall Petain, 5 to 2 Aga, 4 Squeaker, 8 Tripoli, 10 rest.

PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. Third handicap for Griffns' imported other than those taken out of Griffin Class.

Nicoll's PRIMER 8st. 11lbs. Beasley .. 1

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's MARLIN 8st. 7lbs. Babajan 2

Murphy's RAVENS 8st. 2lbs. Harding 3

Mrs. Meiver's GOUNOD 7st. 11lbs. Burgess 4

Also Ran:—China Marcus 7st 7lbs., Erinhom 7st. 6lbs.

Won by 1 length, 1 length 1 1|2 length. Time 1 min. 30 1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, 16, 17 for places.

Betting Evens Primer 5 to 2, Marlin 3, Ravens Ait 7, Gounod, China, Marcus 10.

PARK TOWN PLATE—(Div. 2.) Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arabs which have run and not won, race value Rs. 900 or over at Madras races 1926-27 at the time of starting.

Mrs. Kirwan's MAYFLY 8st. 3lbs. Burgess 1

Bam's SABIR 9st. Beasley 2

Coculda's SOLIDITY 7st. 12lbs. Robertson 3

Khairaz's DELIGHT 8st. 13lbs. Black 4

Also Ran:—Sagab 9st., Sarfil 8st. 11 lbs., Gold Money 8st. 4lbs., Noori 8st. 3lbs., Mountain King 8st.

Won by neck, head short head.

Time 1 min. 9 3|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, Rs. 40 for places.

Betting 2 Sabir, 2 Mayfly, 4 Gold Money, 5 Delight Longer prices others.

YENDAYAR CUP.—Distance 1 1|4 Miles.

Winner Rs. 3000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. High weight handicap for horses in Class 3 and 4.

Maharaja of Venkatagiri's RED COCKADE 7st. Robertson 1

Meelligot's CYLVERN 8st. 10lbs. Hoyt 2

Venkatanarayana Rao's FLORAL DANCE 8st. 6lbs. Burgess 3

Maharaja of Kolhapur's POETS DREAM 9st. 10 lbs. May 4

Also Ran:—High Road 9st. 12lbs., Bhawani Talwar 9st., Ardfern 8st. 13lbs., Love Glass 8st. 10lbs., Brave Queen 8st. 9lbs., Stickfast 8st. 8lbs., Roitoi 8st. 3lbs., Zara 7st.

Won by half length, dead heat, short head.

Time 2 min. 10 3|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 18, Rs. 33 for places.

Betting 5 Cylvern, Floral Dance and Bhawani Talwar, 6 Red Cockade, Ardfern, Brave Queen, 8 Stickfast, Poet's Dream, Love Glass, longer prices rest.

ZULEKA PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 390, third Rs. 200. Third handicap for Arabs other than those in Class 2.

Anwar Ali Beg's NADIR SHAH 8st. 8lbs. Babajan 1

Messrs. Essajee and Bird's MASHAL LA 9st. Harrison 2

Ahmed Hurgany's NAJRAN 8st 10lbs. Burgess 3

Khairaz's GIRNASS 8st. 9lbs. S. Black 4

Also Ran:—Generous 8st. 13lbs., Zonal 8st. 5lbs., Bhagwa Zenda II 7st. 13 lbs. Arab Knight 7st. 11lbs., Five Step 7lbs. 6st. (car. 7-8).

Won by half length, half length, one and half lengths.

Time 1 min. 23 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 124 for win, Rs. 30, Rs. 18, Rs. 17 for places.

Betting 3 Najran, 7 to 2 Mashalla, Grinass, 6 Five Step, 7 Arab Knight, 10 Nadir Shah, longer prices others.—A. P.

PALAKIMIDI CUP.

Distance.—1-1/4 miles.

The cup and Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second and Rs. 500 to the third. A handicap for Arabs.

Mrs. Goculdas' CELEBRITY (8-3) Beasley 1

Khairaz's CONFEDERACY (7-10) S. Black 2

Xavier's SAMARMAD (7-10), Robertson, 3

Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAMI (9-4), Harrison 4

Also ran:—Mameluke (8-13), Naddas (8-10); Laxmi Prasad II. (8-9); Success (8-8); Durbar (8-8); Hampstead (8-0); Balkees (8-0); Sylvanmore (7-8); Bruce (7-8; Jehangir (7-7).

Won by 3/4 length, 1-1/4 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time.—2 minutes 22 seconds.

Totalisator paid Rs. 39 for win, and Rs 19, Rs. 42 and Rs. 35 for places.

Betting:—3 Celebrity and Rami, 4 Durbar, 5 Mameluke, Laxmi Prasad II, 6 Success Confederacy, Hampstead and Balkees. Longer prices the others.

OXFORD PLATE.

Distance:—5 furlongs.

Rs. 1,200 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A handicap for horses in class 4.

Hearson's LADY MARIGOLD (8-2) Burgess 1

Murphy's SANTARG (8-9), Harding 2

Ruiz's GLENHELICORN (9-0), Harrison 3

Maharaja of Mysore's SIBLE (7-12), H. Black 4

Also ran.—Gravity (8-6); Bacchano (8-2), Carremar (8-0).

Won by a head, 2 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths. Time.—1 minute 2-3/5 seconds

Totalisator paid Rs. 13 for win, and Rs. 20 and Rs. 32 for places.

Betting:—2 Lady Marigold, 3 Glenhelicorn, 4 Santarg and Bachannte. 5 the rest.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN DHANDHUKA

TWO TEST WORKS OPENED.

FALSE ALLEGATIONS REFUTED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Feb. 3.

It appears that the revenue authorities have now awakened to the gravity of the situation in this Taluka. It may be said in fairness to the local officers on the spot, that is, Mamlatdor and Assistant Collector, that both of them seem to be in perfect agreement with the committee appointed by the Taluka Local Board. It is ascertained that they have recommended suspensions which are almost identical with the recommendations of the Local Board Committee

TEST RELIEF WORKS.

All agree that there is unemployment and that there is distress in the Taluka. But the authorities seem to believe—and here they are supported by their past experiences,—that agriculturists would like to starve than go to work. All relief works would therefore fail according to their belief. But the Local Board Committee holds a contrary belief. In order therefore to arrive at a correct understanding of the situation the Collector has asked the District Local Board to open some test relief works in places alleged to be suffering from unemployment and I am glad to see that the Taluka of Dhandhuka has opened one to-day and is opening another to-morrow, in the affected areas. All are viewing the situation with keen anxiety.

FALSE ALLEGATIONS.

A correspondent has stated in the "Times of India" of the 29th January that:—

(1) Locusts have not destroyed Khariff Crops,

(2) Damage by insects is being ascertained, and that

(3) Distress is not acute as indicated by the absence of any influx of Labour in Ahmedabad Mills.

To these allegations my answers are these:—

(1) All affected area is Ravi area. Locusts have done their worst there. I have no complaints for Kharif Villages.

(2) Damage done by insects has not been ascertained by revenue authorities. But I understand they too now tend to agree with the conclusions of the Local Board Committee

(3) Bhal agriculturists generally ply their carts for labour have not gone to parts unknown to them. They have gone to Cambay, Baroda and Viramgam and have returned disappointed. Ahmedabad mill influx of labour would be a strange thermometer if it can measure the heat of distress in Bhal areas. I believe it is a false standard and a misleading plea.

Any way test worke are opened and I would wait for the results.

HOSPITAL DAY AND DENTAL HOSPITAL.

Dear Bombay,

To-day is the Hospital Day! What does it mean? It means a day of sacrifice by your medical students of their valuable time and energy, to draw your attention to the utter inadequacy of the means of medical relief of your poor. They are out to-day to collect funds for the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. Why is it that of all the students training here for different professions, only the medical students have come forward for this purpose? It is because that they are in a position to know the hopeless inadequacy of the medical relief, and to realise its evil effects on the general health of your public. To-day they are doing the round of your streets in procession. To one part of that procession I beg to draw your special attention. That part is the "lorry representing dentistry." Bombay, from the inscription on it you will see that you do not possess one single Dental School and Hospital to relieve the dental sufferings of your poor. It is a scandalous state of affair for you, the "Urbus Prima in Indis" (the first city in India); it is a blot on your far name. It is to urge you to clear your fair name that the medicos are carrying a dental lorry in their procession to-day. Bombay, you are so well known for your charity that in 1922 "Hindi Punch" paid you the compliment in the words "Charity thy name is Bombay." Whether or not you are worthy of that compliment is being tested to-day by Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. In the true spirit of charity, prove that you still deserve that compliment. I pray that you may always deserve it. Pray remember that the presence or absence of a Dental School and Hospital is your crucial test. Dental school or hospital is a three-barrelled charity. It will relieve the dental sufferings of your poor; it will fit up some of your citizens as qualified surgeons to earn their honest and respectable living; and immortalise the name of the donor of his or her dear one. Bombay, H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, your Governor has brought this institution to life. But it is yet a new born and weak infant struggling for nourishment because of want of funds. On being spoon-fed on such scanty funds as are available, it may take several years to grow into robust adolescence. Won't you lend a helping hand? Amply fed by your funds it can soon attain that robust adolescence, and so start on its useful career of relieving dental sufferings of your poor

Rich citizens of Bombay, you have a debt of charity and compassion, of relief and succour, payable from you to your poor. Remember that

"With what measures you will mete, it will be measured to you again."—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHED JIVANJI MODI.

LABOUR NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your esteemed paper to offer my comments on the letter of Mr. F. J. Ginwala which appeared in your issue of 29th ultimo on the subject of labour nominations. Mr. Ginwala has shown irritation because his colleagues Messrs: Dalvi, Jabhwala and Bakhale who are all office bearers of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee have been excluded by Government. As one of the oldest workers in the cause of Labour who has advocated the organisation of our Indian working men I have watched with keen intereset the work of the All-India Trade Union Congress. It has, however, pained me, to notice how during recent years disharmony has taken roots in this body which is enthusiastically fighting for trade unionism in this country. I have read the correspondence of Mr. Aftab Ali, the Assistant Secretary, in which Mr. Joshi, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, is taken to task for his lack of democratic spirit and the encouragement which he has been giving to breaches of discipline and cliquism. The same writer in an open letter addressed to working men has criticised the autocracy of Mr. Joshi with reference to certain recommendations made by him on personal grounds for nomination to the International Labour Conference at Geneva. Mr. Aftab Alil concludes in these words:—"It is clear that some of these men want to exploit Labour and at the same time to keep them in the dark as to the actual working of the machinary of the T. U. Congress, so that they can carry on their autocracy and exploitation without let or hindrance." Mr. Makunda Lal Sirkar Secretary A. I. T. U. Congress in one of his letters says:—"I have definite information that some people from among the non-working classes are trying to form bogus unions and even without forming any union they are sending monies to the Congress and seeking affiliation only with a view to carry on some work on party lines". Mr. Suresh Bhattacharya, another Asst. Secretary in his bulletin No. 2 of 8-11-26 of the All I. T. U. Congress, openly deplores as follows:—"Trade Union Congress is going to be influenced by non-working class men who want to oust the workers from the congress."

Mr. Makund Lal Sirkar, the Secretary A. I. T. U. Congress, had again addressed a letter to Mr. Joshi the General Secretary in which he emphasised the necessity of appointing such men only on the Committees as were actual workers themselves excluding merchants, industrialists, lawyers and politicians who are prominent in exploiting Labour. When there is so much discordance among those working at the fountain head of the Trade Union Congress on the subject of nominations to these committees, can we attach any importance to the recommendations of a provisional committee where less than 100 members attended to suggest names to Government for Labour nominations. I think these colts who were set aside by Government need not feel disheartened like Mr. Ginwala. They are comparatively fresh men in the field of labour and can easily afford to wait.

I learn from a reliable source that a Maharaja had come forward and recommendeed a name to Bombay Government for nomination to Labour membership. If this be a fact it is high time our labouring poulation comes forward to protest at this preposterous interference of a ruling chief. I submit Government ought to put a stop to any recommendations from outsiders just as it does when filling posts in Government service. Recommendations are regarded as disqualifications and it is time Government followed the same principle in the case of nominating members. I hear there were heaps of meetings convened in mill and factory areas with the object of submitting names of labour candidates to H. E. the Governor I find that the names of a milljobber, a mill-clerk, a doctor who manufactures ague mixture were strongly recommended for nominations to the Council. The wire pullers like the three tailors of Tooley Street magnified the importance of these inspired meetings. If Mr. Ginwala is bewailing the scant courtesy shown to the Provincial Committee of T. U. Congress by Government, what would these poor illiterate people mill hands and workers in tanneries feel whose strong recommendations were dirregarded by Government.?—Yours, etc.,

H. A. TALCHERKAR.
Secretary, Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha.
5th Feb. 1927.

COTTON CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

FORMATION OF PERMANENT COMMITTEE URGED

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Alexandria.—The Cotton Conference has concluded. It unanimously passed the following resolutions:—Firstly, expressing the hope that the crop forecasts would be published punctually on the pre-arranged dates not less frequently than once a month: Secondly, appreciating the persecering work of the fellaheen: Thirdly, appreciating the departmental society's work for the improvement of cotton, particularly the laws making the mixing of seed varieties a criminal offence: Fourthly, trusting that the utmost effort would be made to maintain the improved system of drainage: Fifthly, urging the formation of a joint permanent committee of seven members of the International Cotton Federation and seven representatives of Egyptian cotton-growers and merchants to consider, betimes, the problems that might arise, and, Sixthly calling on merchants and spinner to undertake researches to arrive finally at the natural amount of moisture and report to the next meeting at Barcelona in 1929. Meanwhile, delegates should urge merchants to abolish agreements with reference to the maximum degree of moisture and also the efforts at the elimination of foreign bodies and mixing in bales.

BURMA COTTON CROP FORECAST.

RANGOON, Feb. 5.

The final forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1926-27 shows that the total area sown as 487,000 acres and the area matured 345,100, an increase of 1,500 acres and a decrease of 41,860 acres when compared with the corresponding estimates for last year. Later information shows a substantial increase in the area destroyed and a substantial lowering of condition. On the whole, the crop is likely to be a poor one.

Provisionally, the yield may be estimated at 15,000 tons or approximately 72,860 bales of deaved cotton, out of which 1,200 tons, or 67,200 bales are likely to be exported. Last year, the exports amounted approximately to 16,000 tons.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS.

BOBB DEFEATS KAPOOR AFTER TOUGH FIGHT.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

In the All-India Tennis Tournament, which concluded to-day in the Men's Singles Final, E. V. Bobb defeated D. N. Kapoor 5—7, 7—5, 8—6, 6—3. In the Ladies' Doubles Final Mrs. McKenna and Mrs. Gough defeated the Misses Sandisons 4—6, 6—2, 6—3. In the mixed Doubles Final Mrs. McKenna and S. W. Bobb defeated Mrs. Gough and Knowles.—Free Press.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

LONDON, Feb. 5.

In International Rugby match at Cardiff Scotland beat Wales by five points to nil.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Later:—50,000 persons including the Prince of Wales witnessed the match. The ground was very heavy after rain. Play was fast and even both sides narrowly missing scoring. Then Wales delivered a series of attacks but was met by t very sound defence. Just before the interval the Scottish forwards rushed up the field, and Kerr scored a try which Gillies converted. At half time, Scotland was thus leading by five points to nil.

In the second half, the turf was a churned morass, and it was almost impossible to distinguish between the mud-covered packs who struggled relentlessly. Scotland had rather better of the matters in the second half. Scotland thus won by five points to nil.—Reuter's Special.

OPORTO INSURRECTION NOT OVER YET

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Lisbon.—It is semi-officially announced that the insurrection at Oporto has not been completely stifled. Insurgents have entrenched themselves in the centre of the town. Government wishes to spare civilians. —Reuter.

DEVELOPMENT OF INSURANCE BUSINESS.

MR. BILLIMORIA'S SPEECH.

The following are excerpts from the speech delivered by Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the newly elected Vice-President of the Indian Merchants Chamber at its meeting on Wednesday:—

"Our commercial community is so much taken up at present with the big questions in the form of Currency and Exchange, Mercantile Marine, etc., that if it does not actually deprecate seemingly minor questions like Insurance, Income Tax, Amendment of the Joint Stock Companies Act, Banking Facilities etc., it at least considers them as of minor significance. From the broad national point of view, however, they are as important as other questions, for insurance is always known as one of the pillars of national growth and development side by side with Banking and Shipping. It is to be regretted that though nearly six years have elapsed since the Government themselves recognised the demand for insurance legislation of an upto date character no noticeable progress has so far been achieved. It is surely a queer anomaly that there is no comprehensive insurance legislation in this country with the result that we cannot even know the exact statistics with regard to the business done, for instance, by foreign insurance companies here. We are talking about the exploitation of the economic resources of India through several channels, but it is not generally known that large sums of money are taken away by Foreign Insurance Companies every year. This can be avoided by indigenous Insurance Companies being started and worked on proper lines and our people patronising them. Just consider what addition to industries there can be in this country and what addition to amenities of life, provided these crores are to be retained and utilised in the country itself. Just as the extent of national prosperity or other wise is sometimes guaged from the extent to which that particular country uses iron and steel, the exact amount of insurance business done in a country is also a test of the prosperity or poverty of a nation. India has still got an insignificant amount of insurance business looking to its vast population and huge size. Vast tracts of land and perhaps vaster batches of humanity still remain to be tapped by insurance people and I would like the proposed legislation to facilitate such an All-India-Wide Organisation of Insurance business rather than curtail its growth by unnecessary and useless interference and meddling.

INCUBUS OF CO. SUPER TAX.

Time has now come when the Government must do away with what is known as the Company Super Tax. The depression through which trade and industries have been passing for the last 4 or 5 years have been almost unprecedented both as regards its extent and its depth and the abolition of the Company Super Tax is but the least that the Government can do to give relief to trade and industries in these critical times. This tax is imposed upon any additional amount over and above Rs. 50,000 which is considered as the free margin. It means, therefore, that all the companies which are small or big are encompassed by this tax which is an impost over and above the ordinary income tax. Among the other numerous questions which will have to be dealt with by your new Committee, I would also suggest consideration of the Indian Companies' Act with a view to suggest modifications and amendments to the Government. The year in which the Act was amended last was 1913 when it was practically remodelled on the British Companies Act. It would not be a moment too early to appoint a Sub-Committee to go through the whole Act as expeditiously as possible.

TRADE AND BANKING.

The Goveernment of India, it seems, are contemplating taking up the recommendation of the Council of State regarding Indian Banking seriously and considering the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the conditions of Banking in India. One of the Members of this Chamber, who is a Member of the Assembly, has also given notice of a motion to have a Committee appointed for this very purpose. Such a Committee is very necessary from the point of view of indigenous banking. It need not be supposed, as has been done in some quarters, that this Committee will concern itself only with the defects of indigenous banking and may even propose steps for retarding its growth and development. If a proper Committee is appointed it will, on the contrary, suggest ways and means whereby progress in Banking can be achieved and the great lack of a real, genuine and widespread banking which is felt at present in this country may be removed.

We recognise that the Imperial Bank has, in recent times, helped trade, and industries to a large extent and has now more than 175 branches throughout the country. In order, however, that the help from such an institution may be given in such a manner as to assure progress of trade and industries, it will be necessary to have many changes in the constitution of the Imperial Bank and it may also be for consideration if the proposed Reserve Bank will not also be a necessary factor. However, these particular questions viz., the Imperial Bank are for the moment sort of subjudice questions so far as our Committee are concerned as they have not yet arrived at any definite conclusions with regard to them. I would not like therefore to anticipate their decisions and would rest content with saying that the importance of these questions demands that fullest consideration be given to them and that too from the point of view of the general interests of the country."

The Right Hon. the Earl and the Countess Winterton left Government House Bombay for England on Saturday.

WAR CLOUDS IN ARABIA

WILL KEMAL MARY AGAIN?

INDIA—A PAWN

"That the question of Asir will provide enough material for a new war in Arabia is admitted by all those who are students of Arab conditions" says the Jeddah correspondent of "Miraulsharique," Ibn-i-Saud is anxious to become the strong man of Arabia but Imam Yahya also has a very high notion of honour and the most that he can concede to Ibn-i-Saud is the undisputed sway over Hejaz. On the other hand, if Ibn-Saud proves himself more ambitious and meddles in Asir affairs Imam Yahya will not only oppose this encroachment but will refuse to recognise the suzerainty of the Nejdi chief in Hejaz. Opinion is divided on the point of possible chances of the two chiefs. Ibn-i-Saud's forces are numerous and consist of bands of fanatics organised by Ulema for whom victory means honour and death means paradise. Yahyas forces also are not lacking in religious fervour and are by their religious belief bound with the Imam in loyalty but though being less is number they are better organised and fully trained with the modern implements of war. This better quality of Imam's forces is due to Turkish officers who are always kept in service by Imam Yahya and being still loyal to Turkish Government the Imam can depend on Turkish military advice in time of need.

WILL KEMAL PASHA MARRY AGAIN?

Some newspapers have started the rumour that Mustafa Kemal is shortly to marry a beautiful girl of Smyrna, named Nahid Hanam. But most of the Turkish papers do not support this rumour, on the other hand the concensus of opinion is that the dictator of Turkey will not take risks of jeopardising his political position by a fresh marriage. The former marriage resulted in political complications therefore it is hardly expected that the bitter lesson will be repeated.—("SANTULSHARK.")

"WHAT IS WRONG WITH INDIANS?"

"Nidaul Arab" commenting on the Indian situation writes:—

"What is wrong with Indians is not easy to find out. One party or other can always be found that plays the game of Britain. Such a vast country with its teeming millions should have been the source of strength to the small eastern nations but now we find that far from being a backbone India has become a tool in the hands of European diplomats.

EX-KING HUSSAIN'S APPEAL TO THE LEAGUE.

Ex-King Husain of Hejaz has addressed an appeal to the League of Nations from Mahn in which he complains about the negligence of Hejaz affairs on the part of the League. He claims that he is an accredited member of the League of Nations and as such he ought to have been given necessary protection according to the constitutions of the League. Husain says that he is the only rightful King of Hejaz and protests against Wahabi vandalism in demolishing the holy graves and historic buildings. He also bitterly speaks of the treachery of the British Government in leaving him alone when he most needed their help.—("FATUL ARAB.")

FAILURE OF SHAKIH ARSALAN.

Amir Shaikh Arsalan made several attempts to win the sympathies of some members of the League for the cause of the Syrians but both in Paris and Genoa he met with no success. Amir Arsalan in a long article frankly expresses the opinion that the oppressed nations of Asia should entertain no hopes from European diplomats. These diplomats are so much under obligation to one another that they have to turn deaf ears to weak nations in their own interest.—("LIVA-I-HURIAT.")

INTERNATIONAL STEEL CARTEL.

MANAGING COMMITTEE MEETS AT LUXEMBURG.

LONDON, February 5.

Brussels.—The Managing Committee of the International Steel Cartel met at Luxemburg and definitely settled conditions of the entry of the Central European group into the Cartel. It also considered measures for fresh diminution of production with a view to adapting production to world consumption.—Reuter's Special Service.

CAPTAIN WEDGEWOOD BENN TURNS A LABOURITE

Captain Wedgewood Benn, Liberal Member for Leith, has decided to resign and recontest the seat as a Labour candidate. —B. O. W.

(Captain William Wedgwood Benn is the second son of Sir James Williams Benn 1st Bart. He was born on May 10, 1877 and had a brilliant educational career obtaining the first place in honours and the University prize for French in the B.A. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary successively at the Treasury, Board of Education and Admiralty. From 1910 to 1915 he was junior Lord of the Treasury, first Chairman of the National Relief Fund 1914; served in Egypt and Gallipoli, qualified himself as seaplane pilot and obtained distinction for flying services.)

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson dined with the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu on Saturday.

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"LIQUIDATE THE CONCESSIONS."

MR. MACDONALD'S PLEA FOR NEW METHODS.

RISKS OF OVERDOING MILITARY DISPLAY.

Interviewed by the political correspondent of the "Daily Herald" in Mail week regarding the statement that the Opposition was being kept informed by the Govt. of the progress of events in China Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said "I wish to make it perfectly clear at the outset, that while it is true the Government has adopted the usual practice of informing the Leader of the Opposition as to important events that might develop, that does not mean it is consulting me or I am in any way responsible for the policy it is pursuing.

"Whatever the immediate problems may be," Mr. MacDonald continued, "it must not be forgotten that the ugly chickens were hatched by past error and are now coming home to roost; and the most we can hope for at the moment is that, in clearing them out, the whole of our farmyard may not be burned down.

"The position in China is undoubtedly very serious. The least mistake on either side might at any moment begin a conflagration the end of which nobody can see.

"It may be assumed, after all these months, that there is no inention whatever on the part of any Western or foreign Eastern Power of fighting the Cantonese army.

THE REAL MENACE.

"It is not there that the danger lies; but if, say, the action of the crowd in pressing in upon the boundaries of the concession at Hankow had resulted in any sort of military measures, the Canton soldiers were so close to it, and probably would have been so influenced by whatever was done, that they could not have been kept out of any trouble that arose.

"The danger is that, by the action of crowds, measures may be forced which cannot be restricted to the limit of the crowds, but which are bound to involve the regular forces of the Canton Government.

"I assume that the Hankow position is settled; that there is no going back upon it; that the concession has passed under Chinese control; and that there it will remain.

EVACUATION PROBLEMS.

"But what of other concessions? And, for immediate purposes, we have to consider that at Shanghai.

"Now, supposing the Shanghai concession were to be threatened by a crowd similar to that which took hold of the Hankow concession... What could be done?

"My own opinion is that all these concessions should be liquidated as quickly as possible. But the foreign women and children in Shanghai live, I believe, for the greater part outside the concession; the number of people to be evacuated from Shanghai is very much larger than the number evacuated from Hankow, and the evacuation of Shanghai itself presents, from every point of view, very much greater problems than did that of Hankow.

"Therefore the question arises: Can the liquidation take place by negotiation?

"I cannot understand anybody who believes in peace and the settlement of difficulties by abreements, who can, make proposals or support policies which will encourage force, whether it is in the shape of the pressure of enormious crowds or the shooting of trained armies.

"What I should, therefore, say to the British Government is: Use your experiences at Hankow as a guide to what Mr. O'Malley is instructed to say to Mr. Chen; if you do that, you should publish those instructions as early as possible, so as to prevent any misunderstanding, and to deprive any mischief-makers, (if any such be in our midst) of the opportunity to play on the public mind.

THE NEW CHINA.

"The old China is dead, with all its treaties, arrangements, exploitations. Great Britain will find—and I cannot help feeling that the events of the last week or two have shown that the British Government is aware of the fact—that its interests as well as its character and reputation will depend upon how sincerely it recognises that fact and adapts itself to it.

"What is perfectly plain is that the Government has made up its mind that, whether it is willing in a friendly way to let Shanghai go the way of Hankow o not, it is not going to allow that to be done in the same way that was effected at Hankow.

"I think the British Government is running the danger of making too much display of its preparations. I think it is overdoing it.

"And what may, in the mind of the Government, be done for purely precautionary purposes, can easily appear to the Chinese to be preparations for an attack.

"I hope that very great danger will not be overlooked.

TURN OVER A NEW LEAF.

"This is quite clear, however. If those ships and men that, we are told, are on their way to Shanghai were to be used to attack Chinese soldiers because those soldiers were enlisted under the Cantonese Government, then I believe the British Government would not survive six months, and certainly it would not deserve to survive.

"So I return to what I have been hammering at now for months.

"The late Shanghai and Wanhsien incidents were not handled in such a way as to make it easy for the Chinese to believe in us.

"Let us turn over a new leaf; let us produce a good set of proposals to meet the changed circumstances in China: let us get them before Mr. Chen; let us get Mr. Chen to negotiate and I am perfectly certain the whole thing can be settled in a most amicable and satisfactory way."

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

MR O' MALLEY'S ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

The "Nation" writes:

As the result of anti-foreign agitation the Hankow mob got badly out of hand and there were collisions between the rioters and strike leaders and the blue-jackets and Marine guards. The temper of the mob rose and it became evident that the guards could not keep the mob back without serious fighting. They were accordingly withdrawn without opening fire. The British Concession was evacuated by the women and children and the Cantonese troops who had observed a surly neutrality during the collisions between the mob and the Concession guards marched in and restored order. Upto the present there have been no reports of pillaging or looting and the Nationalist Government has now issued a proclamation to the local authorities insisting on the necessity of protecting European lives and property, and of suppressing all anti-British demonstrations while negotiatons are going on with the British Government.

These events have, unfortunately, given a stimulus to the propaganda of those who clamour for a more vigorous gunboat and armed guard policy in China. The Bolshevik bogey is being worked for all it is worth and the Press is filled with letters and telegrams demanding strong action for the restoration of British prestige. It will be nothing short of a disaster if this clamour is allowed to deflect the policy of the Government.

British prestige will not be restored by a succession of Wanhsien incidents and if the present negotiations break down, and fresh fuel is added to the fire of anti-foreign agitation, mere landing parties and Concession volunteers will not suffice for the protection of British lives and property all over China. On the other hand the events at Hankow show that the Cantonese are both able and at the present moment willing to maintain order if necessary with a high hand.

BRITISH COUNSELLOR'S ATTITUDE.

The latest edicts issued by the Cantonese Foreign Ministry are peculiarly significant; for they suggest that the Cantonese Government feels assured of the support of the orderly elements of Chinese society to take a strong stand against the boycott politicians and the forces of disorder and that Mr. Chen, as we expected takes the British Memorandum very seriously. A definite pledge is given that European lives and property will be protected; labour unions are warned that unjust demands will be sternly dealt with. Further the Foreign Ministry, speaks of "a new situation created by the mission of Mr. O'Malley, the Counsellor of the British Legation at Peking who has hurried to Hankow to get in touch with the Nationalist Government and emphasizes the necessity for an atmosphere in which diplomacy can do its work. This is not the language of a Minister who is thinking merely of restoring the "status quo" at Hankow. It seems clear that Mr. Chen and his colleagues are for a "modus vivendi" and are alarmed as to the possible effect of any further display of mob-violence. The negotiations will not be easy either for the British or the Cantonese Governments and those who are playing into the hands of the irresponsible agitators against whom Mr. Chen has now set his face, by clamouring for gunboats and landing parties at the wrong moment are doing ill-service to British interests and to our countrymen in China.

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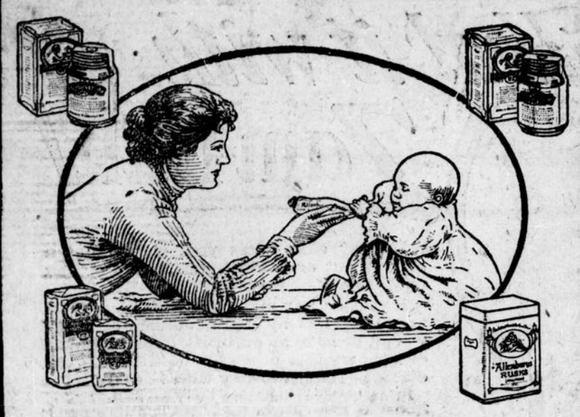

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